The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 186. MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS

What a Dollar Will Buy.

Thirty-three yards of Lawn.

Twenty yards of Lawn.

Ten yards of the Best Pacific Lawns.

Twenty yards of Apron Ginghams.

GEORGE DEWALD AND COMPANY.

Caged at Last.

Fred Tubbs, the fellow who has won some notoriety by his frequent inhalation of chloroform, was under arrest for stealing a coat from Tom Cunningham at the Union house, on Main street, yesterday. Tubbs was bound over in the sum of $300 this morning to await trial. He is in jail.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The commercial clerks have a monster meeting at the court house to-night.

The funeral of Prof. Otto Schmidt, occurred af Richmond, Ind., yesterday, and was extraordinarily large.

Frank Higbee and his gang assaulted John Wonderland on Spy Run avenue last night and cut him with a knife.

The Allen County Bible society is officered as follows: President. Dr. W. T. Ferguson; vice president, W. E. Griffith; treasurer, W. T. Paulus; secretary and repository, H. C. Schrader.

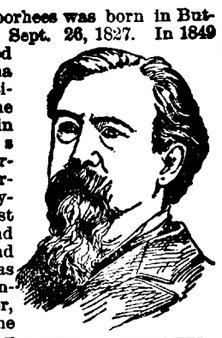
Notice to Clerks.

There will be a meeting of the Merchantile Clerks Protective association this Monday evening, Aug. 6th, 1888, at 8 o clock, prompt. All clerks are invited to be present. Business of importance is to be transacted. By order of H. W. Gibford, president.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

The Political Hero of the Hour in the Hoosier State.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in Butler county, O., Sept. 26, 1827. In 1849 he was graduated from the Indiana Asbury university. He began the practice of law in 1851. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-second congresses, and took his seat as United States senator in November, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. Was subsequently elected by the legislature for the unexpired term and for the full term ensuing; re-elected in January, 1885. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Western and Eastern Hay-Fields.

The Western haying field is a bright and joyous one, very unlike those in Europe which Millet and his followers paint. Here are no bowed backs and gloomy faces, toiling in the half-light; no huge and clumsy tools; no feet thrust into huge wooden shoes; no miserable looking women straining at a load too great for their strength. The American farmer is poor enough and brutal enough, but he is not hopeless. I say "Western" haying fields, because even in New England there is not the same exuberance of young life. That which first strikes the Western man when he goes East is the fact that all the old men work in the fields; whereas, in the West, the old men are comparatively few and take less share in the hard labor.—*Hamlin Garland, in The American Magazine.*

Fresh eggs, 18c. dozen.

Best butter, 16c; good 12½c per pound.

FRUIT HOUSE.

GENERAL SHERIDAN!

The Hero of Winchester Passes Quietly Away at Nonquitt, at a Late Hour Last Night.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—Gen. Sheridan's death occurred at 10:20 last edening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure, at about 9:30, there had been no prominitions that day of any unfavorable change in his condition. The weather had been warmer than usual and the general was at times a little restless but seemed generally bright and cheerful yesterday. His voice was strong; he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally as usual, and the doctor and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 8:20 Col. Sheridan said good night to his brother and went to the hotel, there having been through the day no signs whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition.



GEN. SHERIDAN.

At 9:30 o'clock symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the general gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:20 breathed his last. Mrs. Sheridan, the sisters Maban and Justinian and the faithful body servant were also at his bedside throughout his dying hour.

To-day's Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—When informed by a reporter that his old friend and comrade was dead,

GENERAL SHERMAN

was visibly affected, despite the fact that he had expected the sad intelligence and was to some extent prepared for it.

"Sheridan was eleven years younger than I," said General Sherman, musingly, "for he was born in 1831. To Mrs. Sherman and myself he was always a young man. In the ordinary course of events, Phil should have outlived me. Now that he's gone, the people of this country have lost a gallant and great soldier

GENERAL JOHN W. SCHOFIELD

Said: "I deeply regret the loss the army has sustained and I have lost a very dear comrade and a life long friend. Sheridan and I were at West Point together. He entered the Academy in 1848. I came the following year. We graduated in the same class, however, in 1853, as also did Gen. James B. McPherson, who was killed in 1864, at Atlanta. John B. Hood, who rose to the rank of general in the Confederate service, was likewise a fellow classmate of ours."

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

The following executive order was issued from the executive mansion at Washington:

Aug. 6, 1888.

As a mark of respect to the memory of General Sheridan, the president directs that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on all the buildings of the executive departments in the city of Washington until after his funeral shall have taken place.

By order of the president.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Private Secretary.

Colonel Kellogg, of General Sheridan's staff, will leave Washington this afternoon for Nonquitt. He will take with him the general's uniform and sword.

The secretary of war will issue a general order to the army this afternoon announcing General Sheridan's death and directing that flags at all military posts be placed at half-mast.

HIS LAST HOURS.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—All through yesterday, General Sheridan had been in unusually good spirits, laughing and chatting with his brothers and members of the family.

At 7:30 o'clock, Dr. Matthews said the general was doing so well that there would probably be no bulletins issued for a week.

After dinner, at the hotel, Mrs. Sheridan carried down to the general a slice of roast beef which he ate with apparent relish.

He dozed off during the afternoon but awoke to eat supper and then went to sleep again. The unfavorable symptoms made their appearance so unexpectedly and were so rapid in development that the children were aroused barely in time to take a last look at their dying father. At the death-bed were Mrs. Sheridan, Mary, Louise, Irene and Phillip, the children; Col. S. S. Sheridan, his brother, with his wife, and sisters Justina, Urban and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews.

Mrs. Sheridan and nurses were on their knees in prayer as the spirit departed at 10:20 p. m.

Mrs. Colonel Kellogg, a dear friend of the family, arrived just a moment after the last breath was drawn and assisted Mrs. Sheridan to rise, when she closed the eyes of the deceased.

THE FUNERAL.

At 2 a. m. the embalmers were in possession of the body. Up to a late hour nothing had been decided as to the place of final interment, but it is thought the body may be taken to Illinois, where the general has a family lot and where his mother is buried.

It is this morning substantially arranged that the remains will be transported to Washington in a special car to leave New Bedford, Wednesday, and the funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's church as soon as possble thereafter, either Thursday or Friday.

General Sheridan has repeatedly expressed a strong dislike of display in funerals, and in accordance with his wishes and those of Mrs. Sheridan, the ceremonies in Washington will be as simple as possible. The funeral, however, will be a military one.

HIS FUNERAL SATURDAY.

It has been decided that General Sheridan's burial shall be in the Arlington National cemetery Saturday. There will be no funeral services at this place.

THE INTERMENT

Will be made at the grounds of the soldiers' home, Washington, if the assurance can be obtained that his wife and children may be given a resting place beside him.

THE PALL BEARERS.

NONQUITT, Mass.,—The following are the pall-bearers selected by General Sheridan's family:

Gen. W. T. Sherman.
Marshall Field, Chicago.
Gen. Hawley, U. S. senate.
Speaker Carlisle.
Vice-President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad,
Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., senior officer G. A. R., District of Columbia.
Secretary Whitney.
General McEarlie.
Geo. W. Childs.

MRS. SHERIDAN,

Messages of condolence to Mrs. Sheridan are arriving at Nonquett this morning from all parts of the country. They are forwarded by telephone from New Bedford, the nearest telegraph station. Mrs. Sheridan bears up with great self-control, but is terribly grief stricken, the shock having been intensified by the reason of the cheering reports and apparently cheerful outlook of the last few days.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—The president was informed of the death of General Sheridan this morning and immediately sent the following dispatch to Mrs Sheridan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.

To Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass., via New Bedford.

While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

The flags on the public buildings, hotels and many business houses are at half mast out of respect to the memory of General Sheridan.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

With the death of General Sheridan the rank of lieutenant-general lapses. The command of the army of the United States falls to the rank of major-general. There are now three major-generals—Schofield, Howard and Crook, General Schofield being the ranking, or senior appointment. If congress should create the position of lieutenant-general the appointment would be made by the president from the list of major-generals.

The president directed that General Schofield, commanding the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York, be ordered to Washington at once to assume command, and a telegram to that effect was sent him by Acting Assistant Adjutant General Kelton this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The president sent the following message to congress at 12 o'clock:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to congress and the people of the United States, the death of Phillip Sheridan, general of the army, which occurred late last night at his summer home in the state of Massachusetts

The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the republic, though long ill, and regarded with anxiety, has nevertheless shocked the country and caused universal grief. He has established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow countrymen who caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldierly mien and heroic temper.

His interpid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature, inspired with peculiar warmth, the admiration of the people. Above his grave the affection for the man and pride in his achievments will struggle for mastery and too much honor cannot be accorded to one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a national loss.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 6, 1888.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The president has directed Major-General Schofield to take charge of military arrangements for the funeral of General Sheridan and to consult Mrs. Sheridan's wishes on the subject.

This is countermanding the previous order for Gen. Schofield to come to Washington and he will go to Nonquett instead.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

Flags are displayed at half mast on account of the death of General Sheridan at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati and all of the principal cities of the nation.

Action of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The house has adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan.

The senate has adjourned out of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan.

MRS. SHERIDAN'S PENSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Upon the assembling of the senate this morning, Senator Edmunds, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution in regard to the death of General Sheridan. After he had spoken briefly the resolution was adopted without dissent.

Senator Farwell then introduced a bill to give Mrs. Sheridan a pension of $5,000. It was referred to the committee on pensions, after which the senate adjourned.

THE DEATHS.

Quite a Number Occur Since Saturday Evening.

Mary N., the fifteen months old child of Chas. Kasbaum, of Spy Run avenue, died yesterday of cholera infantum. Funeral at 9 o'clock to-morrow from the cathedral.

Mrs. Ottile Bischoff, wife of Diedrich Bischoff, of Marion township, died Saturday night of puerperal fever. She was 22 years old and the daughter of Postmaster Geoglein, of Geoglein station. The funeral occurs to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from the family home with services at the Lutheran church, Rev. Mr. Michael officiating.

Arthur F. the two day old son of Fred Kontz, of 65 Maumee avenue, died of exhaustion yesterday, and was buried this afternoon.

Katie, the six months old child of Chas. Miller, of 72 Baker street, died this morning of flesh decay. The funeral will be announced when Mr. Miller, who is out on the road, returns home.

Wm. Habel, aged 24 years died this morning at the home of his father, Mr. Andrew Habel, at 172 Taylor street of consumption. Funeral at 2 p. m. tomorrow from the house. Rev. Mr. Kucher will officiate.

Mary, the fourteen month's old child of Mr. Chas. Kasbaum, of Spy Run avenue, died yesterday and will be buried to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Richard Mulcahy on Spy Run avenue, and at 9:30 o'clock from the cathedral.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Wheat, firm, at 85c. Corn, easier, at 46c. Oats, easier, at 25c. Flaxseed, $1 10. Pork, steady, at $14.25. Lard, firm, at $8 92½.

For the democratic convention to be held at Kendallville, the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad will sell tickets to Kendallville and return for $1. On sale for train leaving Fort Wayne at 2:10 p. m., Aug. 8, and all trains Aug. 9. Good for for trains returning Aug. 10. 6-3t

OFF TO BATTLE.

Colonel Robertson Will Receive Royal Support at Indianapolis—He is on the Track to Stay.

Col. R. S. Robertson went to Indianapolis Saturday night, in company with ex-Congressman Peele.

The story runs that all the republican gubernatorial candidates have agreed to withdraw in favor of ex-Governor Porter, if Colonel Robertson will do likewise.

It was to sound the colonel that Mr. Peele came up, but that his mission was fruitless all who know Colonel Robertson very readily guess.

Colonel Robertson is now at the Dennison house, Indianapolis, with a few trusteed lieutenants, including Mr. Geo. E. Bursley. In accordance with the call the friends of Colonel Robertson, who will go to Indianapolis in his interest, are registered at the *Gazette* office, and it is said that a delegation of 150 or 200 prominent repbblicans will be whirled into the state capital over the Muncie and Bee Line roads to-morrow morning. They go over the Muncie route because Superintendent Worthington, who is an ardent supporter of Colonel Robertson, supplies a special train, properly decorated and labelled, to express the sentiment of Allen county republicans.

The other wing of the republican party will go to Indianapolis via the Wabash and have engaged parlors at the Dennison house, Indianapolis, directly across from Colonel Robertson. At the head of this contingent are ex-Sheriff Will Scheifer, Capt. Scott Swann, Mr. Frank Alderman and others. They are about securing "proxies" and propose to oppose Colonel Robertson in and out of the convention.

It will be a pretty fight and the colonel is in the race to stay, according to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of this morning It says:

Col. R. S. Robertson will continue to push his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination and Mr. Porter, in order to "preserve his integrity," cannot cross his path or permit his friends to throw him across.

The gubernatorial problem, with which the republicans will have to wrestle this week, will probably furnish some startling developments during the next two or three days. The convention occurs Wednesday next.

By his own words in the face of developments yesterday Mr. Porter will not be the nominee. Col. Robertson arrived in this city Saturday night and has opened headquarters at the New Dennison. Yesterday afternoon in an interview, he made clear his intentions He said:

"I am not a candidate of my own seeking. I have not gone into any part of the state in the interest of my candidacy; wherever I have gone I have gone in response to invitations."

In regard to Mr. Porter, he said that he had accepted his declination as he had Mr. Blaine's, knowing that Mr. Porter had meant every word that he had said. In the face of his declination he did not see, he said, how Mr. Porter could be a candidate or accept the nomination. As to the remarks expressing kind feeling toward Mr. Porter by the people of the state, I have also received hundreds of letters and many verbal assurances that my candidacy is desirable. Were it not for these assurances and demands of my friends, I should not be in the way of any gentleman, although I believe I have a right as any other man to aspire to honors for which any other member of the party may aspire. I have made no attack on any man and am only in the hands of my friends and the republican party of Indiana."

E. G. SMEDLY.

His Remains Laid to Rest at Lindenwood Cemetery.

The funeral of the late E. G. Smedly occured Saturday afternoon and was largely attended. The traveling men had charge of the arrangements and J. P. Lloyd conducted the religious services. It was a very sad funeral and tears moistened the earth about the grave of the beloved and generous hearted man.

The T. P. A. have published resolutions expressing their feeling for the deceased. His virtues, his manly characteristics and noble generosities are truthfully enumerated by his friends who knew him best and loved him most.

James T. Hanna to-day qualified as administrator of the estate of the late E. G. Smedly. His bond is in the sum of $22,000, with J. H. Bass and Oliver S. Hanna as sureties.

Judge S. M. Hench Rewarded.

Judge S. M. Hench, of this city, was Saturday appointed chief of the miscellaneous department in the second comptroller's office of the treasury department at Washington.

The salary is $2,200 a year and the duties of the judge are to pass upon law points and examine papers and questions of a legal character that may come before the department. He will remove to Washington and abandon his practice here.

We congratulate the judge on his good fortune and feel that he will do honor to his new position.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Indiana: Rain, cooler,

FISK'S LETTER.

The Prohibition Candidate for President Makes Public His Letter of Acceptance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The letters of acceptance of the national prohibition party candidates for president and vice-president are made public this afternoon.

The letter of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the candidate for president, dated Seabright, N. J., July 25, says:

Within a few years temperance reform has altogher changed front. The temperance forces no longer face human appetite and habit alone. They are opposed by the legislation of the law, the purpose of the political parties and the policy of the state and nation.

Law alone can kill the creature of law, the saloon. The liquor traffic can die only at the law's hand or at the hand of the law executor. Conceived in avaricious iniquity, born of sinful legislative wedlock, the license saloon, legalized liquor traffic, the bastard child of civilization, professing purity and virtue must be strangled by civilization, which begot it, or that civilization must go forever branded with the scarlet letter of shame.

It is not enough that we reform individuals. We must reform the state policy of the great commonwealth, the whole people must be re-made and put in harmony with the sound, economic principles of the true co-operation of the industrial effort, the essential conditions of national prosperity and the genuine brotherhood of man.

The national democratic party in its platform, utters no word on the condemnation of the greatest foe to the republic—the liquor traffic.

That party having steadfastly, in its utterances at the national convention, maintained its allegiance to the American saloon, it was no disappointment to any one that at St. Louis in 1888 it reaffirmes its old position on this, the greatest question now being debated among men.

It was with great reluctance I accepted these conclusions and came to admit the imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my choice, the national republican party, maintained its organization. It cost me a sacrifice of cherished associations when four years ago I enrolled myself in the ranks of the party of prohibitionists, under the flag of prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of the smitten women and children through generations of sorrow and want.

Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my cause and inevitable truth of my conclusions. The entire tenor of things in the last four years has proven hopeless the broader range of prohibition as effected through non partisan means and equally futile are the narrower methods of local option and high license while from the supreme court itself has come with startling emphasis declarations so nationalizing this reform that it can never be made of local or state limitation again ****

"The prohibition party's chief concern is for purity of the home, and the virtue and sobriety of the people. That party is not labor's truest friend, which would bear the importation of paupers from abroad or close the tariff door of competition to pauperize foreign industry and then by a liquor system perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst with whom honest labor must compete and whom largely honest labor must support."

The letter closes with a review of the principles of prohibition.

THE MUDDLE CLEARED

And the Mahoning Railway is Free to Contract at Its Own Sweet Will.

The Toledo *Bee* says:

The Mahoning muddle is no longer a muddle, and the railway company is the winner. The case, as was mentioned in the *Bee* at the time, was begun Thursday in Judge Lemmon's court room. Thursday afternoon Mr. Charles Pratt began his argument and was followed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Clarence Brown. Judge Doyle closed the arguments this morning, although Mr. Brown and Mr. Pratt both spoke briefly after the judge's conclusion.

The question had resolved into this: Whether or no, on the allegations of their bill, the construction company had any case at all.

Judge Lemmon was not long in deciding it. He merely announced that the injunction was dissolved. This leaves the New York, Mahoning and Western railway company free to make contracts with whom it pleases, and settles the whole matter.

Mr. Green, a son of Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and also president of the Mahoning Railway Co., was present this morning.

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Cottage meeting of the Railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. will be held Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. W. T. Ferguson, No. 82 West Berry street, at 7:30 o'clock standard time. A cordial welcome awaits all.

Indianapolis Special.

The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad (Muncie route) will run a special to Indianapolis and return for the accommodation of delegates and others who desire to attend the republican state convention, on Wednesday, August 8. The train will leave Tuesday morning August 7, at 7 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis at 11:35 a. m., returning leave Indianapolis at 7:25 p. m., August 8, (after close of convention) arriving at Fort Wayne at 12 m. Fare for the round trip $2 00. Tickets at the above price will be on sale Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 6, 7 and 8, for all regular trains and for special train of Tuesday, good for return passage until August 9. A large number of republicans will go on this train. The cars will be handsomely decorated both inside and outside, and will run through to Indianapolis via. the Bee Line. No other line to Indianapolis will offer as good service as the Muncie on this occasion.

The Reason Why

Ayer's Pills are so popular is, that while always reliable as a cathartic medicine, they never leave any ill effects. This is because they are purely vegetable, and entirely free from calomel or any other dangerous drug. In all cases, therefore, whether the patient be old or young, they may be confidently administered.

In the Southern and Western States, where derangements of the liver are so general, Ayer's Pills have proved an inestimable blessing. D. W. Baine, New Berne, N. C., writes:

"I suffered a long time with stomach and liver troubles. I tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. These pills benefited me at once. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."

Throughout New England, next to lung diseases, **Stomach and Bowel Complaints** are the most prevalent.

Dyspepsia

and Constipation are almost universal. Mr. Gallacher, a practical chemist, of Roxbury, Mass., who was long troubled with Dyspepsia, writes:

"A friend induced me to try Ayer's Pills, and, after taking one box without much benefit, I was disposed to quit them; but he urged perseverance, and, before I had finished the second box, I began to experience relief. I continued taking them, at intervals, until I had used eleven boxes. Suffice it to say, that I am now a well man, and grateful to your chemistry, which outstrips mine."

The head and stomach are always in sympathy; hence the cause of most of those distressing headaches, to which so many, especially women, are subject. Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes that for years she was a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief, until she began taking Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Chicago Conservatory

REAPER BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
(Opposite Court House.)

MUSIC, VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL.
SCHOOL OF DRAMATIC ART,
Elocution, Delsarte Theory of Expression, etc., etc.
MUSICAL DEPT., under direction WM. L. TOMLINS, is located in CENTRAL MUSIC HALL BUILDING.
DRAMATIC DEPT., under direction SAMUEL KAYZER.
FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 17TH.
Address SAMUEL KAYZER, Manager.

July 25-2mo.

THE EAGLE HOUSE!

No. 13 Harrison Street,

FORT WAYNE, - - - INDIANA,

J. HOENEISEN.

MEALS AND LODGING, 20c. COLD AND WARM LUNCH, 10 and 15c.

13-1mo.

J. C. PELTIER,

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER.

17 W. Wayne St.

Telephone No. 174.

May 22 1y

The Best Tonic

A Concentrated Liquid Extract of

MALT and HOPS.

MANUFACTURED BY SPECIALTY DEPT.
HIL. BEST BREWING CO.

Aids Digestion.

Cures Dyspepsia.

Strengthens the System.

Restores Sound, Refreshing Sleep.

Priceless to Nursing Mothers.

Recommended by Eminent Physicians

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Passengers to Niagara Falls via the Nickel Plate excursion, Aug. 13th, desiring to visit friends en route will be granted stop over privileges at Buffalo or intermediate stations west of Buffalo by making application to excursion agent on the going trip east bound.

THE CHICAGO GLOBE.

A NEWSPAPER OF PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

ISSUED EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR.

The Most Convenient Form.
Contains All the News.
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will please the most fastidious, and we offer them to those who want the BEST the market affords in full confidence of their SUPERIORITY. ASK YOUR grocer or butcher for the STAR BRAND.

These meats, if canvassed, are in fancy burlap; if unscanvassed see that ARMOUR & CO. is branded in the skin. *ARMOUR'S KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD is Guaranteed STRICTLY PURE.*

Daily Sentinel

SUBSCRIPTION, per week..... 10c

E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large—Thomas E. Cobb, of Knox; John E. Lamb, of Vigo.

District Electors—First district, S. B. Vance; Second district, C. S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornett; Fifth district, John R. East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Sturdy; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, S. B. Puett; Ninth district, John F. McHugh; Tenth district J. W. Stewart; Eleventh district, John N. Turner; Twelfth district, John H. Bass; Thirteenth district, M. A. O. Packard.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Courtland C. Matson, of Putman county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers, Madison.

For Secretary of State—R. W. Miers, Monroe.

For Auditor—Charles A. Monson, Allen.

For Treasurer—Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg.

For Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern, Howard.

For Attorney-General—John R. Wilson, Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith, Clinton.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—First district, W. S. Niblack, Vanderburg; Second district, G. V. Howk, Floyd; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, Allen.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For joint senator, Allen and Whitley counties, Fred J. Hayden, of Allen.

For joint representative, Allen and Huntington counties—W. S. Oppenheim.

For State Representatives—W. H. Shambaugh and Frank Gladio.

For Circuit Judge—Edward O'Rourke.

For Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Robinson.

For Sheriff—Geo. H. Viberg.

For Treasurer—Isaac Mowrer.

For Coroner—Dr. A. J. Kessler.

For Surveyor—Henry Fischer.

For County Commissioners—First District, Jasper W. Jones, of Jackson Township; Second District, Henry Bullerman, St. Joe Township; Third District, John H. Brannan, City.

It will be seen by reference to our local columns that the New York, Mahoning and Western road has emerged from the clouds as clear and bright as the sun. The people of Wayne township made no mistake in voting it aid.

Senator Voorhees made a great speech at Terre Haute Saturday night. His remarks are given elsewhere and leave scarcely enough of the republican party to talk about. The senator is the foremost orator in Indiana and deserves every honor bestowed on him by his party.

Mr. Levi P. Mortons's financial interest in Canadian railroads was a topic of discussion in the senate the other day when a resolution to inquire into the relation of dominion roads to American commerce was *under* consideration and subsequently adopted. It was suggested that the man who hopes to be vice-president of the United States, and who as such might become president, would do well to purge himself of business relations which might have a direct bearing upon his official position should he attain it.

Capt. R. A. Riley, of Greenfield, the father of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, who was one of the founders of the republican party, and who stumped the state in 1884 for Blaine and Logan, has declared himself for Cleveland and Thurman. Captain Riley is a pioneer citizen of that county, prominent as an attorney and orator and will do splendid service for the democracy in the campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The democratic national committee has prepared the program of the campaign. It appears that most of the tariff-reform leaders in congress are expected to speak in all the large cities of the country. It is said that the campaign will be opened at New York City late this month, with speeches by Speaker Carlisle, Gov. Hill, Congressman Breckinridge and Roger Q. Mills. President Cleveland will spend the campaign season quietly in the white house and at Red Top. He and the national committee agree that it is not dignified for a presidential candidate to go around the country on exhibition begging for votes. The Blaine episode of 1884 showed that this course was unwise, even from a politician's point of view. There is a rumor among the committeemen that President Cleveland's letter of acceptance would be ready next week, and that it would be brief. Chairman Brice remarked: "Making all allowance for the natural enthusiasm of our correspondents for the democratic cause, I feel justified in saying that we will carry Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, each of which has hitherto been republican in every presidential election since 1852. I refer to these states because they will give give us both branches of congress and enable the president to carry out the great measures of reform which are now blocked by the republican senate. Of course we expect to carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, the only other states which can fairly be called doubtful. We understand what the republicans are doing to gain them, and we do not propose to sleep."

THE TALL SYCAMORE

Senator Voorhees Opens the Indiana Campaign With a Remarkable Speech at Terre Haute.

A Scathing Review of the Republican Record.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 6.—A tremendously large meeting heard Senator Voorhees open the campaign in western Indiana in this city Saturday night. The large wigwam, which is capable of holding over five thousand people, was packed to suffocation and as many again stood on the outside with all ears bent to hear what they could from the lips of the eloquent Indianaian. There was not an inch of space. The parade which preceded the meeting was under the command of Grand Marshal A. G. Austin and twelve mounted assistants. There were at least two thousand persons in line, preceded by the Cleveland escort and the Cleveland Flambeaux corps. In line was a delegation of 140 voters from Marshall, Ill., with plug hats and dusters. A large number of transparencies with mottoes bearing largely upon Harrison's railroad, tariff and Chinese record were carried by the various delegations. A feature of the parade was the Cleveland and Thurman railroad club, which turned out in large numbers behind a banner declaring that they remembered Harrison's attitude toward their brethren in 1887. As the procession moved through the streets there were scenes of the greatest enthusiasm among the spectators who packed the sidewalks, there being an almost continuous volley of cheers. There was also a very creditable display of fireworks.

On account of the immense crowd it was some time before order could be obtained at the wigwam. Many ladies and prominent citizens occupied seats upon the platform. City Trasurer James Fitzpatrick, chairman of the county committee, finally called the vast audience to order and introduced A. J. Gibbons as permanent chairman. Mr. Gibbons is president of the Railroad club and has never before taken any part in politics.

After several songs by the Mendelssohn quartet Senator Voorhees was introduced. When he arose there was a great scene of enthusiasm, the audience rising and giving him a great ovation. He was in his best form, and frequently aroused the great audience to wild enthusiasm. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in western Indiana, and certainly one of the most successful and most enthusiastic. In point of numbers it exceeded the remarkable Hendricks meeting of 1884. Senator Voorhees said:

My Fellow Citizens: I propose tonight to show that the history of the republican party on the subject of taxation is the history of premeditated, organised crime against the laboring people of the United States. Its policies of finance and of revenue for more than a quarter of a century appear now to the candid observer as a vast, well-planned, methodical conspiracy for the establishment, the growth, and the permanent power of monopoly, of arrogant corporation wealth, of idle, untaxed, interest-eating, usurious capital, and of all the enormous profits and aristocratic pretentions and privileges incident to such un-American system. This system has by law enabled the privileged few to rear from the sweat and tears of toil their own palaces of marble fit for kings and emperors, and to exploit their massive millions in the great world of show and parade on both sides of the ocean.

The republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the body of American labor and to enable gigantic usury and legalized robbery to suck the blood of every American industry took its first great step when in authorizing legal-tender currency in 1862 the greenback, the immortal and glorious greenback, was discriminated against and degraded in the money markets of the world by being made non-receivable for duties on imports and for interest on the bounded debt of the United States. In all the annals of nations no financial measure was ever more willfully wicked in conception and design, nor more far-reaching, oppressive, and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this. A national currency, made a legal tender for the wages of every laboring man, woman and child, and for the privations, sufferings, blood, pensions, and death of every soldier and sailor who followed the flag, was refused and dishonored at the counter of the government itself for the very purpose of depreciating and debasing its value as a circulating medium. This was done, as described at the time, by Thaddeus Stevens and others, in order to enable the powerful bullionists, the proprietors of the gold dens of Wall street and elsewhere, to buy up this depreciated currency at 50 cents on the dollar and to exchange it at its face—dollar for dollar—for government bonds, bearing interest in gold, and from the first at par with gold, and for the several years past from 10 to 30 cents above par. Do you wonder and inquire for a moment how much this stupendous plot of financial villainy has cost the tax-paying labor of this country in paying something for absolutely nothing? It has been often demonstrated by the simplest rules of arithmetic that the bullion brokers and heavy capitalists, during the war and during the next five years after its close, by transmuting depreciated currency into bonds worth 100 cents and more on the dollar in gold coin, secured a naked speculation, a bonus, for which they paid not one farthing, of nearly $1,000,000,000.

I do not believe any other people on the globe, except our own, would have submitted, unless restrained by force, to the monstrous act of congress of March, 1869, whereby the plain, explicit, and clearly understood terms of the legislative contract for the payment of the bonded national debt were openly and contemptuously set aside, and other and different terms inserted, increasing the gains of the bondholders and the burdens of the tax-payers over $500,000,000. By one dishonest stroke of a dishonest pen, guided and held by the dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor has to pay was swollen 25 per cent. The republican pen committed crime against the American people of which heaven, earth, and hell will in due time and in their own way take jurisdiction. It committed a black and infamous forgery by writing into the face of an already duly executed and binding obligation a most unrighteous falsehood. The great bulk of our bonds, the five-twenties, were payable in greenbacks, and the authors of the act of March, 1869, knew it was false when they declared that they were payable in coin. In 1868 the republican party in state conventions, both in Indiana and Ohio, as well as in other states, declared that the five twenty bonds, comprising as they did three-fourths of our entire bonded debt, were legally payable in the greenback money. Oliver P. Morton and John Sherman, and every other republican leader of any note at that time in the Mississippi valley, stood upon that principle.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that these points have often heretofore been discussed in your presence. I have repeatedly discussed them myself in years gone by, but in arraigning the republican party for its gigantic conspiracy of the last twenty-seven years to shift every burden of government from the monopolies and the millionaires to the hard-handed and sunburnt people of the country I must be allowed to take up every link in the chain of proof; nor can we overlook a financial policy which, by law, almost doubled the real debt of the government, as so fastened it on the tax-payers that they have already paid three times the amount they rightfully owe. This campaign, on the part of the democratic party, is a war against the unjust taxation of American labor for the benefit of enriched idlers and pampered monopolists, and we may as well cover the whole subject and take in the whole field.

I turn to another branch of the widespread and all-prevading conspiracy of the republican party to establish its coconspirators, the monopolists of every hue and description, in permanent power over the industrial masses, endowed with all the privileges and wealth of a titled aristocracy, and relieved of every burden for the support of the government. The tariff at this time is the foremost subject for political discussion in every healthy American mind. . . . For nineteen years the republican party has caused the people of this country to pay the manufacturer at least $100,000,000 a year in consideration of a tax paid by the manufacturer to the government, not a dollar of which tax during that time was paid; in consideration of nothing at all; as a compensation for moneys not one farthing of which ever left his hands. Nearly $2,000,000,000 have thus been wrenched from the toiling masses by plain, explicit, and basely criminal false pretenses. With this vast, legalized plunder of the people, for so many years after every vestige of excuse or pretext for it has ceased, plainly in view, and still in full operation, grinding the faces of the poor, it is not strange that there are deep, uneasy and threatening murmurs in the homes of labor, from one ocean to the other, against robbers in their midst, more brutal, unsparing and rapacious in their dishonest gains than were the robber barons of Europe in the middle ages.

In 1869, as I have already shown, swept away the tax on the manufacturer and still left him his compensatory tariff duties. During the years 1872 and 1873 that just and righteous tax, the tax on incomes, was wiped out, and I am glad to remember that I voted in the house against its repeal. From this source of revenue, better able to be collected than any other, the government realised in a period of ten years over $346,000,000, and to that extent the burdens of labor were lightened. Such a spectacle, however, was galling to the instincts of the republican party and at war with its purposes to establish a moneyed oligarchey, devouring the taxes of the people and paying none itself. The income tax was therefore thrown overboard, and all the holders of corpulent incomes from the dividends of banks and other powerful corporations were that much richer and you were that much poorer. Every vestige of the once widespread process of internal revenue taxation on specified articles and occupations has long since disappeared, and nothing now remains of that system except the levy on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. In the recent great tariff debate in the house the leaders of the republican party boasted that since the war they had abolished taxes to the amount of $360,000,000, but not one dollar did they show had been removed from the necessaries of life. They simply boasted of their crime against labor and gloried in their shame.

And all this favoritism to the rich and powerful classes in the abolition of their taxes was enacted in the face of a vast interest bearing national debt, which they were more entitled, as well as more able to assist in paying, than any other portion of the American people. They had made great gains during the war for the preservation of their government, they had encountered none of its perils; they had stayed at home and spent their time and talents to turning one dollar into two, and sometimes into a hundred, while ninety-nine-hundredths of those who carried the flag to Richmond, to the sea, and to the gulf, and who were spared to return home, are now in the ranks of labor toiling under burdens not justly their own. It has been estimated by a careful thinker that if the manufacturers' tax, the income tax, and the specific taxes on articles and occupations had been continued in force ten years longer we might now, with the exercise of proper economy and financial wisdom be entirely free from national debt. But these taxes fell on the privileged few and were therefore offensive to the republican party. There were only 460,170 persons out of the entire population who possessed taxable incomes, but this comparatively small number aggregated a net annual income of $707,000,000, which in 1866 yielded a revenue of $72,000,000 to the United States treasury.

I hazzard nothing in saying that the annals of mankind may be searched in vain for a parallel to the present condition of American affairs. The leaders of the republican party, for the purpose as they declare with the frankness of highwaymen, of enriching and protecting their favorites, have so overtaxed the people by bloated tariff duties that in spite of a still greater sum which has reached and been retained in the hands of the manufacturing monopolists, over $150,000,000 beyond what the government needs has been taken from the people and forced into the vaults of the treasury, where it now remains an idle excess, a criminal overplus. The labor interests of this country need in circulation every dollar that can be spared from the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, and yet at this hour there is piled up as a useless surplus at Washington, needed for no purpose at all by the government, enough of the laboring people's money to pay down in cash as I have seen it estimated more than two hundred dollars for every day since the birth of Christ.

The people are groaning under the old, huge, grinding war taxes on every necessity of their lives; the treasury of the United States is running over and bursting open with money sorely needed at home in trade and business, and a curse full of danger and corruption where it is; the privileged few have amassed estates richer than those of the most opulent dukes and earls of Europe, every dollar of which represents unjust taxation and the oppression of labor and yet in this christian land and age, men sometimes spoken of as christian statesmen have nothing better than free whisky and tobacco to offer the people in response to their cry for relief.

In connection with the false pretense of protection to labor, we hear the absurd and ridiculous cry of free trade arise against the very moderate and indeed, I fear not sufficient reduction of tariff taxation proposed by the democratic party at this time in congress This cry of free trade in the light of history, is scandalous and infamous. The average rate of duty on all imported articles, taken together, is forty-seven per cent, and the reduction proposed by the Mills bill brings the average down to forty per cent., a reduction of the war taxes, after all the clamor of only seven per cent. Seven per cent! Why, in 1870 Mr. Allison, then an able leader of his party, as he is now, advocated a reduction of twenty per cent.

In the same year that Allison spoke General Grant, then president, was so radical a revenue reformer that in his annual message to congress he declared he saw no reason why in a few short years the national tax gatherer might not disappear almost entirely from the door of the citizen; and then he proceeded to show how such a reduction could be attained "by a wise adjustment of the tariff," taxing only known luxuries and by maintaining the "tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms." The democratic party and Grover Cleveland around whom we will stand and stay, have not yet gone half as far in the pathway of war tax reduction as Grant and Allison, and yet it is thought we can be beaten down by the base and venal beneficiaries of the tariff with their mendacious charge of free trade.

The worst enemies the manufacturing interests in this country can possibly have are those who advise them not to accept, and acquiesce cheerfully and gladly in, the extremely moderate and entirely harmless reductions made by the Mills bill. The slaveholders of the south once belonged to the class which composed the money power. They do not now. They once were monopolists of cheap, underpaid labor; they are so no longer. They were not satisfied for anyone but themselves to pass upon their rights and their pretensions. Their rights under the fugitive slave law, and in the territories, were pressed—arrogantly pressed—to a point where the sword was drawn and millions of men took the field. Then the section which had everything in possession, and consequently everything to lose and nothing to gain, lost its entire substance in a struggle for a shadow—a theory. The most bitter and implacable supporters of slavery and of its extension thirty years ago, were, in fact, the most successful and efficient abolitionists of the nineteenth century. They struck too far, and their blows came back to destroy them. And so it will be with the purse proud, insolent, blind and misled tax eater of the present day. Injustice—rank and flagrant injustice when persisted in—begets not only opposition, but keen resentment, and I am not much mistaken if within the few years the manufacturer of the north will not be cited by the historian as a counterpart of the southern slave holder in his extreme tenacity to his own interests and his still greater blindness to the equities, the justice, the moralities, and the public opinion of everybody else beside. If free trade is approaching this country it is not because of the president's great, brave, and honest message last December nor because of the Mills bill just passed the house, but because of the dishonest efforts of the manufacturing monopolies themselves to hold on to the last penny of the war taxes nearly a quarter of a century after the occasion for them has passed away.

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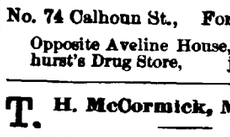
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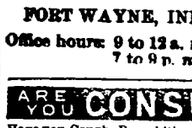
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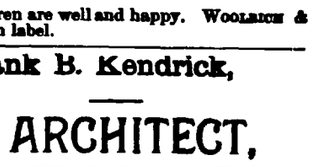
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Army Horses for Uncle Sam.

The inspection is done by a board of three or six officers. One by one the horses are led up for inspection. An examination is first made of the horse's eyes, teeth, limbs, and body. His actions under examination are likewise taken note of. He is then saddled and mounted in the presence of the board. He must yield to the bridle and bit easily. Then he is walked 100 yards and return, after which he is started off on a fierce gallop. Returning to the inspectors he is unsaddled and a final inspection is made. If this second examination does not reveal any physical imperfections he is pronounced accepted and is branded with the national trade mark, U. S., on the left shoulder.

Being accepted the equine is turned over to the care of the Assistant Quartermaster, who, as soon as he receives all the horses contracted for, distributes them through the department. Often special purchases of horses are made. This occurs when a large lot of horses are missing in one troop, and it is impossible to wait until the end of the quarter. Not infrequently the ravages of glanders or other diseases peculiar to the horse, or a raid of Indians on the corral at a frontier post, are responsible for the depletion of the "mounts" of a cavalry troop. In the distribution of the horses care is exercised in regard to color. As near as possible, black horses are kept in one troop, bay horses in another, and so on. While it perhaps would not strike any one very forcibly as a bad arrangement to see a captain riding at the head of a black horse company on a white steed, yet it would form an ill-advised combination to see several troopers on white horses sprinked through the company.

The enlisted cavalrymen are supplied with mounts at the expense of the government, but officers are required to purchase their horses. When the horses reach the company for which they were purchased, the officers are entitled to the privilege of selecting one or two as each desires, and paying the Assistant Quartermaster for the actual cost of the horse or horses taken. One troop of each regiment is compelled to take the leavings, as far as color is concerned. This troop when mounted is not a bad imitation of a rainbow, on account of the diversity of hues.

The owners of horses name them with a sort of acrostical reference to their company's title. Thus the names of all horses in Company A. begin with that letter. The horses are well cared for in stables which are kept clean and neat. The name of each trooper is placed on his horse's manger, right above the name of the horse. No private is allowed to take his steed from the stable, unless it is in the line of duty, without securing a permit from the commanding officer.

Style in the Rural Districts.

Rural communities are not used to the pomp and splendor that attach to the household arrangements of the wealthy, and the passage of a coach whose driver wears brass buttons, a high hat, yellow tipped boots, and a footman to match, drawn by horses in gold harness, through a back country district always causes the farmer and his hired man to drop their agricultural implements and gaze in admiration or contempt on such an undemocratic display. A lady on horseback always has the same effect on the rural mind. A few years ago a wealthy family took up their summer residence in a region not accustomed to display. The lady of the house was an enthusiastic horseback rider and somewhat "English, you know," in her ideas. Soon after arriving she transformed a farm hand of prepossessing appearance into a groom, whose business it was to attend her on her daily rides about the country. She was a furious rider and the groom was instructed to keep a proper distance in the rear. This spectacle of a lady flying along a country road, closely pursued by the groom, resembled a race, and astonished and delighted the farm hands along the route, who enjoyed what they considered the racing exceedingly. One day while passing along the road, her horse making his best time, her groom close in the rear, she was very much mortified to hear a son of Erin call out to the groom as they went flying past: "Go it, Pat. Yez 'll bate her yit. Ah, Patsy's the bye that yez can't make way wid."—*Albany Journal.*

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

Excursionists holding tickets to Niagara Falls via Nickel Plate, on excursion of August 18th, will be permitted to visit Chautauqua Lake free of charge.

MAGNOLIA

BALM is instantly applied to Face, Neck, Arms and Hands. Removes Tan, Sunburn & Freckles!

The Ugly Straw Hat.

"When will a handsome straw hat ever be made? was the question put to a Fulton street hatter yesterday.

"What shape would suit you?" said the hatter.

"That is not the question," said the reporter. "I'm not expected to furnish designs, but to criticise them in my——"

"Excuse me," said the hatter. "Straw hats are made, or have been, in almost every conceivable style and shape. If any of these shapes had suited the public they would continue in favor, but what suits one person doesn't suit another. New York is rather peculiar in respect to straw hats. In other cities there will generally be prevailing styles every season, but in New York everybody seems to want a different kind, and it is purely a matter of luck with the hatter whether he can strike the public fancy."

"What will be the style this summer?"

"It is impossible to say, as I just explained, but a sort of derby-shaped hat with a half flat top and a nearly flat brim will be introduced. I think it will have a go, but that is a mere guess. The trouble is that the season is so short there is no time to wait and see what is going to be liked, for it takes some four weeks after you give your order to get your stock in."

"What kind of summer hats are liked best?"

"The Mackinaw straw is by all odds the best. Nobody wears a Panama hat now. They are the hottest hats you can put on. They will hold water. What made them favorites at one time was that they were expensive and durable. The Manilla hat is a favorite with some. It is light and cool and is made in any shape. There was a Manilla hat with a very broad brim worn a few years ago that was very pretty, but New Yorkers will not wear broad brims now. Then the lawn tennis hat of white felt is a favorite for traveling and for seaside hotel wear. It is better and prettier than a cap for traveling and goes just as well into the pocket. The helmet hat, which was copied from the cork helmet of India, never had much of a go here. It was too clumsy and big."

"What other kinds of straw are there besides the Mackinaw?"

"Oh, several. There are the English splits and the English Dunstables. Some of these are so fine that it takes as much as sixty yards of braid to make a hat. Then there are the Milan braid from Italy and the Canton braid from China, but the Mackinaw is the best."—*New York Mail and Express.*

Cheap Excursion to Niagara Falls by the Wabash.

The promised cheap excursion to Niagara Falls over the Wabash railway, will leave by special train, Tuesday, August 14, via Toledo and the Michigan Central railroad. The round trip rate from Fort Wayne will be only $5.00. Tickets will be good going on special train of August 14th, to return at any time within five days after day of sale. A special train will also be run, leaving Niagara Falls at 9 p. m. on August 16th. Ample time is thus afforded, with privilege of returning at any time within the five days limit. The splendid train service of the Wabash will make the trip one of continuous enjoyment. Information as to time of the special train, sleeping car accommodations, etc., can be obtained of any ticket agent of the Wabash, or by addressing H. K. Gregory, Trav. Pass. and Excur. Agent, Danville, Ill., or R. G. Thompson, P. and T. A. 24-tf

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties having Flannel Shirts, Coats, Pants, Vests or suitings of any description to wash cannot do better than to patronize Troy Steam Laundry. All this class of washing is done with condensed water, perfectly pure and soft, and we guarantee as little fulling or shrinking as is possible to woolen garments, done at home or elsewhere. Wagon will answer telephone No. 160.
Very truly, F. L. JONES & Co.
4-3t

POLITICAL.

Congressional Convention.

The democratic congressional convention for the Twelfth district will be held at Kendallville, Ind., on Thursday, August 9, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Indiana.

In the convention Allen county will be entitled to 44 votes; DeKalb county, 14 votes; Lagrange county, 7 votes; Noble county, 14 votes; Steuben county, 7 votes, and Whitley county, 12 votes.
GEORGE W. LOAG,
Chairman Twelfth District Congressional Committee.

For Sale.

The J. M. Coombs' farm, five miles north of the city, on the gravel road and St. Joe river, consisting of 100 acres, twenty-five acres in timber, balance drained and all under drained. Improvements consist of handsome new cottage farm house, two barns, two lakes and variety of fruit.

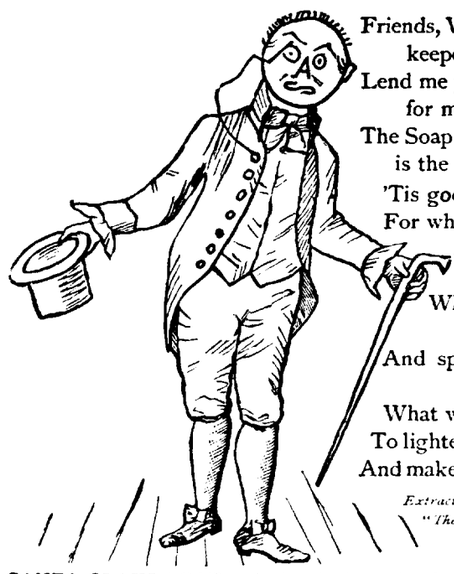
Will be sold cheap and on long time.
S. U. LUMBARD, Agent,
18-tf 36 Calhoun Street.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mar-17-1y

Excelsior Spring Water is brought from Saratoga in block-tin lined barrels and sold on draught in its natural condition at Mordhurst's drug store, 74 Calhoun street. d&wlyr

MAGNOLIA

BALM, overcomes Sallowness, Blotches, and gives a Smooth, Soft, Youthful and Pliable Skin!



Friends, Washerwomen, Housekeepers,
Lend me your ears, and hear me for my cause.
The Soap I come to speak about
is the Great **Santa Claus.**
'Tis good for every purpose,
For which a soap is needed,
And joy will bring to every one
Who has wise counsel heeded
And spent a nickel, just to prove
What wonders it will do,
To lighten labor, save expense
And make things bright and new.

Extract from Prof. Soap'em's lecture on "The Moral Influence of Soap."

SANTA CLAUS SOAP is the best in the market for washing, scouring, cleaning, scrubbing, &c. For sale by all grocers at 5c. a cake.

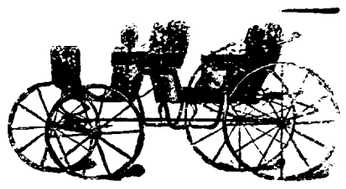
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

Coal! Wood! Coal!

Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of coal and wood, which can be had at lowest figures from **THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE IN THE CITY.** Hard and Soft Coal, Cannel Coal, Kindlings, etc. Anthracite "Loyal Rock" a specialty for grates; burns without smoke and burns to a white ash. Try it.

WILDING & SON.
Office, 198 Calhoun Street.

M. L. ALBRECHT



CORNER OF MAIN AND BARR STREET

ONLY THE BEST.
GOTTLIEB -:- HELLER
OF THE POPULAR
SOUTH - SIDE - MARKET!
Has built up a splendid trade by selecting
ONLY THE CHOICEST MEATS
Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Sausage, Etc., at both establishments,
366 Calhoun & 117 Wallace Sts.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent sealed free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Attention, Republicans!

The Wabash railway will sell tickets to Indianapolis on the occasion of the state republican convention, August 7 and 8, good to return until August 9, at the extremely low rate of $2.00 for the round trip. 2-6t

A KIND WORD

—TO—

All -:- Interested!

If you want any plumbing,

If you want it done well,

If you want it done reasonable,

If you want it done by practical men,

call on

MADDEN & COX,

Next Door the Y. M. C. A. Building.

TELEPHOE NO. 289.

They will gladly give you an estimate

Arrival and Departure of Trains

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect June 10, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:
(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York, *5:30 a. m., †1:35 p. m., *8:00 p. m., *9:05 p. m. Crestline Accommodation, †7:30 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago, *8:05 a. m., †12:45 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *1:30 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at †6:30 a. m. For Plymouth, †4:00 p. m.
*Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
[Fort Wayne Division.

FROM NORTH.		GOING NORTH
10 30 am—Ar—	Cincinnati Ex.... —Lv.	
	Detroit Ex..... "	4 40 pm
3 40 pm "	Detroit Ex..... "	11 30 am
5 20 pm "	Way Freight.... "	8 49 am

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Lv. 2 05 pm	Express	Lv. 2 00 pm
Lv. 6 10 am	Accommodation.	Lv. 6 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect July, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North.....	Lv.	2:30 am
" " "	"	8:05 am
For Grand Rapids.....	"	2:10 pm
From Grand Rapids.....	Ar.	6:20 pm
From Portland.....	"	7:45 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati....	Lv.	5:35 am
" "	"	1:00 pm
"	"	11:20 pm
From "	Ar.	6:25 pm
For Portland.....	Lv	6:45 pm

Trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISNILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE TIME TABLE.

Going South.	Arrives.
5 30 am—Ft Wayne Accommodation—	10 00 am
10 45 am—Cin. & Lo'v'le. Mail & Ex—	4 10 pm
5 00 pm—Indianapolis Express..... —	10 00 pm

WABASH RAILWAY.

MAY 13, 1888.

GOING WEST	Depart
Pacific Express, daily.....	5 60 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 50 p m
Fast Mail, daily.....	8 17 p m
Lafayette accom.....	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom.....	10 20 a m

GOING EAST	Depart
New York Express, daily.....	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday.....	1 50 p m
Limited Express, daily.....	6 25 p m
Toledo accom.....	3 30 p m

Fort Wayne accom arrives 10 30 p m
Lafayette accom arrives 11 00 a m

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m.....	10 30 a m
10 30 a m.....	3 30 p m
1 50 p m.....	6 30 p m
Lv Indianapolis	Ar Ft Wayne
7 15 a m.....	1 40 p m
1 10 p m.....	6 10 p m
7 00 p m.....	5 00 a m

Through New York Palace Sleeping Cars, dining car and new free chair cars on fast mail and New York Express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Pacific and Limited express.
Kansas City Express and Cannon Ball has new reclining chair cars for Kansas City free

WILLIAM ALTEKRUSE,
EAGLE -:- GROCERY
246 South Calhoun St.
FANCY GROCERIES & LUNCH COUNTER
An entirely new stock of fine groceries and eatables. Give us a call. 26-1m

DR. JAMES M. DINNEN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, 76 Calhoun street.
Residence 80 West Wayne street.

The Newspaper Revolution.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.

"The era of cumbrous blanket-sheets seems coming to an end, and newspapers like the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a good volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some other employment for their time than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets that give the news systematically and amply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the news he could and print it. Intelligence was transmitted slowly; many occurrences of interest were never heard of beyond their immediate locality; ocean mails were long in transit, and the overthrow of an European dynasty was not known here until long after the event. Suddenly there came a change. The railroad and the telegraph superseded old methods, and the newspaper was literally flooded with news. The death of a petty ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a Presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, the outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had been burden in Texas, all were hurried over the wires into the newspaper offices, and there being no idea of discrimination, all were printed. Thus originated the "blanket sheet." The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising; the biggest paper was the best; it was a period of bigness. But after a time the very excess of the evil brought the remedy, and there began an era of discrimination, during which arose such journals as the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. That the public appreciated the new departure is best evidenced in the fact that the *Sun* reached a circulation of 150,000 a day, and THE DAILY NEWS 175,000. The wonderful and constantly growing popularity of the condensed, low-priced papers has so far brought the cumbrous and high-priced blanket-sheets to their senses, that they have now somewhat reformed both as to size and price, but they are still too far removed from the true ideal of American journalism to meet the needs of the great majority.

In the west THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, and it now enjoys the results of its twelve years of pioneer work in a daily circulation averaging over three times that of any of its contemporaries, and considerably more than the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. It is hardly necessary to say that such a circulation could not be attained, much less maintained, except by a paper of high grade of excellence, as well as one sold at a popular price. To win such recognition the cheap paper must be *as good a newspaper* as the best of its higher-priced competitors. And this THE DAILY NEWS certainly is. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago which possesses a franchise which secures to it both the day and night dispatches of the Association. In the general field of news-gathering it represents in the highest degree the progressive enterprise of American journalism: as a *news*-paper it challenges comparison with any in the land. In its editorial columns THE DAILY NEWS speaks from the standpoint of the independent newspaper, and thereby escapes the temptation of impairing honest and honorable influence by condoning or defending the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. It is not an organ, neither is it a neutral in questions of principle. It has the courage of its convictions. The organ of no party, sect or interest, it voices the united demand of all those better elements of society in behalf of purity, honesty and decency in all the relations of life. By just so much as it thus commends itself to the regard of the truly "best people" of the community does it voluntarily renounce any community of interest with all others.

So conspicious a success must have its imitators, and THE DAILY NEWS has the endorsement such imitation always bestows. However as it is the only one-cent paper in Chicago or the West which is a member of the Associated Press—all other Chicago Associated Press papers cost 3 cents—all imitation must continue, so far as *news giving value* is concerned, to be but imitation. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "the original," "the best."

Sold by all newsdealers at ONE CENT per copy, six cents per week. Mailed, postage paid, for $3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. Every farmer can now have his daily paper at little more than the cost of the old time weekly. Address
VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, Chicago

MAGNOLIA

BALM gives a Ravishingly Beautiful Skin. Readily used and can't be detected. One trial convinces!

MAGNOLIA

BALM Take HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM with you to the Seaside, Mountains & Rural Resorts!

MAGNOLIA

BALM—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is not a Paint, Powder or Rouge, but a Refreshing Liquid!

Root & Company.

For -:- Men.

Another big lot of those popular

Night Shirts at 68c.

Made of Utica Nonpareil Muslin; as nicely made as those we sell for $1 and $1.25, the difference being in the trimmings only.

The Percale Shirts

Sold for $1, reduced to 75c; sold for $1.25, reduced to 98.

Men's Gauze Underwear,

25c, 30c, 40c and 50c.

Flannel Dress Shirts

In a variety of plaids and stripes.

Fine Dress Shirts!

With Pique and Plete Bosoms.

A few, a very few of those Half Hose left at 25c, but they are good.

ONYX

Black Half Hose, perfectly fast, warranted fast.

Root & Company

Breakers of Sad News.

It is said that some of the chief railroads in the country employ special persons to inform the bereaved family when an employe has been killed. Considering that every year a small army of men meet their death on the track the statement is not incredible. An old railroad man at Reading who has discharged this painful office gives the following among other experiences:

"It was only a few days ago that I went to a home and found the wife chatting and laughing with a neighbor's wife while she was at work among her rose bushes and flowers. She hadn't been married long. I first asked whether her husband was at home. She stared at me, became white as a piece of chalk, then shrieked and fell among the plants. I helped to carry her in the house.

"'He's dead; my husband is dead. I know he has been killed.'

"'Who told you?' I asked, when she revived.

"'No one. I only thought so. Is it true?'

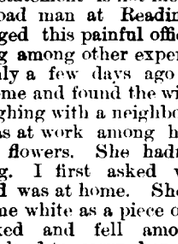
"It was easy then to finish my errand.

"I once called on a woman to tell her her husband had been killed by striking against an over-head bridge. This was three years ago, near Philadelphia. The wife curled up her lip and replied:

"'If he's been killed, Heaven has revenged me. He abused me long enough. He'll abuse no more women now.'

"That was the easiest job in my line I ever had. Five minutes later the woman was in hysterics and tears.—*Boston Post.*

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marval of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WE HAVE

SOLD HUNDREDS

OF OUR FINE

SUMMER

Coats and Vests!

Since our announcement of a

25 Per Cent. Discount

One these seasonable goods last Tuesday.

$6 Coats and Vests	$4.50
$5 Coats and Vests	3.75
$4 Coats and Vests	3.00

Come at once and secure the best selection.

Sam, Pete & Max.

LOCAL NEWS.

The eighty-eight regiment reunion occurs at Fort Wayne, Aug. 29.

Chas. Cherry has resigned as first lieutenant of the Zollinger battery.

Geo. Collins, a Mexican veteran of this city, has been granted a pension.

Miss Anna Stienbrunner, of Williams street, is visiting friends at Indianapolis.

Mrs. August Koenig, of Huntington, visited friends in this city, over Sunday.

Dr. Chambers amputated the finger of a boy named Schoenly last Saturday.

Northern Indiana and southern Michigan pioneers picnic occurs at Simonton, Aug. 8.

Dr. I. H. McCormick was called to Antwerp, Ohio, to-day on professional business.

Rev. Dr. Barns, of the Wayne street M. E. church, returned from Petoskey Saturday.

Misses Lizzie and Mamie Whittles are at Bluffton spending a few weeks with friends.

Miss Anna Daniels, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of Mrs. E. B. Radabaugh, a Huntington.

Mrs. Anna Hoadly, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of Mrs. E. B. Radabaugh, of Huntington.

Prof. H. B. Woolsey sang a finely rendered solo at the evening service of the Wayne street M. E. church yesterday.

Miss Minnie Raidy, daughter of Engineer Raidy, of the Pittsburg road, is visiting friends at Chicago and Chesterton.

Mrs. Warren Gibford went to Montpelier Saturday in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her sister.

Mr. J. H. Wilder went to Petoskey Saturday night to spend a few days with his family, who are camping at that resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Freese, parents of August and Wm. Freese, the grocers, left to-day for Germany to reside. They came to this country a year ago.

The Huntington *Herald* says: "Miss Julia Millenbaugh, a niece of Frank Millenbaugh, the tonsorial artist, went to Fort Wayne to-day and will remain there with her aunt, Mrs. Wagner."

Mr. C. H. Newton, while at Denver, Col., met Mr. Gust Friend, a former Fort Wayne boy, who is a prosperous cigar manufacturer out there. Mr. Friend went west for his health and enjoys it.

A little handful of oat meal stirred in each bucket of water would not injure the quality or taste of the water, while it would be an almost absolute protection against the ill effects from overdrinking ice water. Try it in the shops and factories.

Prof. John S. Van Cleve and wife, of Cincinnati, are in the city, the guests of the professor's piano pupil, Miss Alice Von Sweringen. During their visit in the city they would be glad to make the acquaintance of all lovers of music, instrumental and vocal.

The Wabash railroad will furnish extra accommodations to-morrow morning on their fast train leaving here for Indianapolis. This train will arrive at Indianapolis at 10:30 the same morning. Fare for round trip tickets, good to return until Aug. 9, only $2.

Rev. Samuel Wagenhals, of Trinity Lutheran church, received a telegram yesterday from Mrs. Wagenhals, dated at Preston, Pa., saying that their son was seriously ill. Rev. Mr. Wagenhals, accompanied by Miss Maggie Hamilton, left last evening for the sick child's bedside.

The electric light draws many rare as well as beautiful insects to an entomologist. Some of these are of foreign origin, the germs being conveyed to this country in clothes and other articles of shipment. This accounts for the presence of many of the rare insects present here. They fly about at night time and attracted by the light fly against the electric lights, are overcome by the heat and then become the prey of the bug hunter. The large bugs found so commonly on the streets, resembling a beetle, are found only in swamps and fly about in the night time. They, too, are attracted by the light with the usual result.

The Business Men's Exchange will meet to-night.

The town clock observed the Sabbath and did not run yesterday.

The work of sinking the Abbott gas well deeper is in progress.

Mr. A. Geismar is canvassing Iowa in the interest of his book business.

The county commissioners are in session, setting with the township trustees.

John Gilbert has sold to Frank Wiegand lot 189, E. Hanna's addition, for $525.

A handsome Crane elevator has been placed in Root & Co.'s great dry goods house.

John Geo. Guthermuth left yerterday for Baltimore. He will go thence to Germany.

Charles McQuiston sues James A. Fanning, et al., for $700. Randall & Vesey are attorneys.

Judge Robert Lowry has been suffering from a painful injury to his left foot for some days past.

Archie P. Wolford, has returned from Chicago and taken a position at the Fort Wayne organ fectory.

Wm. A. Schwarzkopf, who lately represented the Prudential Life Insurance company, has left the city.

A. C. Trentman sues Fred Schoerpf for $300 and asks an attachment. W. G. Colerick is counsel for the claimant.

Ira, youngest son of William Cherry, of East Lewis street, is lying very low and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Thomas Waters, of Jamestown, N. Y., was taken ill at the Aveline house and sent to St. Joseph hospital this morning by Dr. H. S. Myers.

Mr. S. M. Foster has taken a permit from City Clerk Rockhill to erect a two story frame factory on lots 4 and 5, county addition, to cost $3,000.

John W. Anderson, John Smith, Pat Sheedy and Geo. Martin were fined for drunkenness by the mayor this morning. Mr. Anderson paid. The others went to jail.

John McGowan, the well known boiler maker at the Pittsburg shops, is looking for a house to rent and this looks, so the boys say, as if he intended to commit matrimony.

The dairymen's association, composed of over two thirds of the milk venders of this, Saturday decided that after September 1st all business will be transacted on a strictly cash basis.

Water takers on Calhoun street will be deprived of their supply from 3 to 6 o'clock this afternoon in order to permit workmen to make connections for an elevator service at Root & Co.'s store.

Mr. Geo. McKinnie is at home from attendance on the funeral of his uncle, the late Alex McKinnie. Mr. McKinnie accompanied his mother to Pittsburg, after the funeral at Youngstown, Ohio,

County Treasurer Mowrer has asked the commissioners to purchase a new safe for his office. The old one is not adequate in any particular and the commissioners will do well to supply a safty vault.

Mr. P. S. O'Rourke and Dr. Kent K. Wheelock addressed a monster democratic meeting at Huntertown Saturday night The gallant democrats out that way are thoroughly alive to the importance of the campaign.

In the contest for the championship, in a series of games of croquet, between W. E. Hunter and Mrs. Mollie Morrison and J. H. Sloan and Mrs. Josie Harding, the latter were the victors, while ice cream was duly served by the former.

Mr. J. M. Coombs brought from Europe an elegant gift in the shape of a barber's kit, for his friend, Mr. Charley Ehrman. The razors are encased in ivory, engraved and mounted. Mr. Ehrman is too proud of his gift to describe his feeling.

An anonymous liar and blackguard seeks to question Hon. J. M. Barrett's democracy in the *Gazette*. It is beyond the reach of any sneaking assassin to do that, however, and Mr. Barrett stands away above such criticism. The *Gazette* will kindly mail this to its correspondent.

Miss Eliza Nestel, of Creighton avenue, is at present in Baltimore, M. D., the guest of G. W. Rife, business manager of Kernan's Baltimore and Washington theatres. Next week she will visit Washington and be the guest of J. A. Ellinger, of the United States treasury department, and son of the late Col. W. Ellinger.

A handsome young minister arrived in the city this morning and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fulton, of West Berry street. He will write his birthday "August 6th, 1888," and may in the years to come fill his father's place as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. It is the first child to put in an appearance at the beloved pastor's home and the parents are, of course, receiving congratulations over the event.

The Typographical Union yesterday postponed the proposed increased scale of prices and they will not go into effect to-day, as anticipated. THE SENTINEL stands ready to grant the increase, but the *Gazette, News, Journal* and Newspaper Union, although equally able to pay better wages to its men, protest against the increase. The Union sent C. A. Bookwalter as a delegate to the forthcoming Trades and Labor assembly at Indianapolis, but instructed him to avoid anything like politics in its deliberations and withdraw if this comes up.

Last Friday evening, at her home No. 103 Lafayette street, Miss Mary Kemp pleasantly entertained friends in honor of her guest, Miss Dora Sites, of Peru. The following ladies and gentlemen were in attendance: Misses Susie Toomey, Emma Voirol, Carrie Knode, Clara Greer, Teresse Noll, Mary Raab, Mary Maguire, L. Hines, Laura Scarr, L. Koch, Dora Sites, Maud Wilkinson, and Messrs. Ed Schele, Ed. Lennon, J. Voirol, Cy Lose, Dan Houch, LaMaster Schuman and Ed. Raab. Dainty refreshments were served and a most enjoyable time had by all.

ECHOES OF THE RAIL.

The Week Opens With a Dull Budget of News Gleaned from the Railroads and Manufactories.

The Nickel Plate employes had a picnic at Stoney Island last Saturday.

The Wabash took a large number of enthusiastic republicans to Indianapolis to-day.

Joe Dwenger, of the Bass works, has gone to Coney Island on a vacation of a few days.

Wilson Clark, master of transportation on the Pittsburg, went to Indianapolis this morning.

Ed. Baldwin, formerly night clerk at the police station, has taken a position at the Pittsburg freight office.

Those attending the convention at Indianapolis next week, will have the privilege of low rates until Thursday.

James Trythall, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, returned to work this morning after having been ill for several days.

J. V. Maher, stenographer in the office of Supt. C. D. Gorham, of the Nickel Plate, is in Pennsylvania enjoying a vacation.

The Citizens' Street Railway company are daily awaiting the arrival of new iron for the completion of their new lines.

The Muncie is taking a number of passengers to Indianapolis during the republican state convention at that place.

A number of the men in the Pittsburg car shops will support Mr. James Peltier, the undertaker, for auditor, two years hence.

Ernest Kothe, of the Bass foundry moulding rooms, has returned to work after having been on the sick list for several days.

John T. Wichman, a machinist at the Bass foundry and machine works, has been in the country for a few days enjoying a vacation.

Several men in the blacksmith department of the Bass works were compelled to quit work Saturday on account of the excessive heat.

Theodore Wichman, has resigned his position at the Anthony Wayne Manufacturing company and returned to the Bass foundry as a machinist.

Large steam heaters will be placed in the government building, probably, next week. They will be furnished by the Bass foundry and machine works.

John McClellan, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, who is suffering from the effects of a dental operation, has gone to Ohio on a few weeks' vacation.

Christ Daseler's base ball nine is making a good record. Last Saturday, they played a nine from Baker street and beat them by a score of thirty to nineteen.

At the coming fair of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. fair there will be booths of the Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate and Wabash companies and half a dozen manufactories.

The assembly is still taking a number of excursionists to Rome City. The assembly will close Thursday and after that excursions will be in order to that resort.

The Bass foundry blacksmith shops are preparing to place their new 4,500 pound steam hammer in position. The old one will be moved to another part of the department and the big new hammer will take its position.

W. H. Winget, engineer at the Pittsburg works, presides over the destinies of the new Corliss engine that has been recently placed in the machine department. Through his courtesy our reporter was shown the workings of the daisy machine this morning. Mr. Winget is one of the oldest employes of the works and a pleasant gentleman.

Hugh Bennigan, of the Bass moulding room, played quite a joke on himself the other evening. The cats in the neighborhood have been killing his young chickens for some time past and in order to rid himself of the pestalant felines, he set a trap for them Saturday evening. In the morning he went out to see how his plan worked and found the trap had caught one of his finest game roosters. Hugh is going to try some other plan to rid himself of the destroying and chicken-loving cats, and in the meantime the boys will watch his movements with interest.

Dr. Overholser's Reasons.

The *Methodist Advocate* is a religious paper of large circulation, published in this city by Rev. D. C. Woolpert. In a recent issue Rev. Mr. Mott had a length communication entitled: "Why I Am Not a Third Party Prohibitionist." The last issue contains a reply by Dr. D. L. Overholser, which closes as follows:

I conclude by giving five reasons why I am not a republican:

1. Because the republican party has no longer any useful mission.

2. Because, for partisan gain, and contrary to the spirit of the gospel, it fosters the animosities and prejudices of the war period, thus obstructing the reign of universal peace and prosperity.

3. Because, by the acts just named, it becomes the greatest obstacle to the elevation of the colored race of the south.

4. Because, under the deceptive plea of protection, it burdens the people with excessive tariff taxation, thus injuring business, fostering monopolistic trusts and greviously increasing the cost of the necessaries of life.

5. Because, it not only is a pliant tool in the hands of the rum power, but by fair and foul means, prevents temperance men from attacking said power, at its only vulnerable point—the ballot box—and is thus the greatest obstacle in the way of the speedy triumph of prohibition over the most gigantic curse of the age.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood. No other preparation so well meets this want. It increases the appetite and rejuvenates the whole system. Its record, for forty years, is one of constant triumph over disease.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

Dr. Lloyd Discourse Upon Topics Suggested by the Death of Mr. E. G. Smedly—Other Sermons.

Rev. J. P. Lloyd delivered a discourse yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on topics suggested by the life and death of the late Mr. E. G. Smedly, whose sad suicide occurred last week in a hotel at Churubusco. The services were attended by the commercial men of this city in a body and were impressive and interesting.

The speaker referred to the life of the deceased and mentioned his many excellent traits of character, as a father, husband and friend, and in doing so paid a glowing tribute to his worth as a citizen and a member of the Protective Association of Travelers.

In commenting upon his death, he said that topics of interest were suggested for the consideration of the living, and in view of the exciting events of the week, they came home to the mind with a telling force. The first of these topics was the question: "Has a man a right to take his life in his own hands and end it at his will?" This question he answered with a decided negative.

God has given us life and He alone can take it. Men are not the judges of when their career upon this earth should be ended and he who took his life in his own hands and sent his soul to eternity without His bidding was guilty of a sin in the sight of the Lord.

The second question was: "Can a suicide be pardoned?" In discussing this question the reverend gentleman said he believed that a large majority of the suicides resulted from insanity in a more or less degree. It was contended that no man in his right mind would take his life, but he believed there were cases in which it was sinlessly done. If the suicide had come to his death by mental forces and circumstances over which he had no control and died a Christian, God's pardoning mercy he thought would be extended, but if the suicide was the deliberate act of a sane man, his soul went into the great beyond stained with sin and he suffered the punishment meted out to the ungodly.

Dr. Lloyd handled the question in an able and interesting manner and suggested many thoughts upon the subject that we would be glad to reproduce here if it were possible for us to do so. It was an earnest, practical, interesting discourse, and at its close he was followed by Rev. A. K. Zartman in a few eloquent words upon the subject in which he took the same position that had been followed by Dr. Lloyd.

Secretary Hays closed the meeting with an earnest speech and the large audience were dismissed.

REV. S. A. NORTHROP.

The pastor of the Baptist church, took for the text of his sermon yesterday morning the words uttered by Christ in his memorable sermon on the Mount, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."

The central thought was that the Christian should not be satisfied with religion simply sufficient to carry him safely through this life and gain for him an entrance into heaven. He should lay up spiritual treasures for a future day and the eternal life beyond the grave.

Our duty was not done when we had acquired sufficient spiritual blessings for ourselves. We should lay them in store to distribute with a generous hand wherever they are most needed. The Christian should not live for himself alone. He should make life happy for others, distribute his spiritual stock of goods among his fellow men and do good with the blessings that God had enabled him to acquire. In doing this he would be richer and happier and better fitted for the enjoyment of Christian life throughout the ages of eternity.

REV. B. M. BARNES, D. D.

The pastor of the Wayne street M. E. church returned from his vacation last week and appeared in his pulpit yesterday both at the morning and evening service. In the evening he preached a forcible sermon from the text: "Why stand ye here all the day idle."

It was an urgent appeal for activity both in Christian and worldly life. The speaker said this world could be divided into two great classes—the do-somethings and the do-nothings. There ought to be no place for the lazy man, however. In this world of busy activity no man has a right to be idle. Life has a place for every man and it is his duty to find where that place is and fill it with all the energies and abilities that God has given him.

The rich have a work to do as well as the poor, who are compelled to earn their living. The man of millions can find plenty for his idle hands to do and the invitation, "Go work in my vineyard," comes home to him with a telling force. The doctor enumerated the various ways in which the man of wealth could keep himself busy and in the course of his remarks got in some telling blows for religion and temperance.

"No candidate for office," he said, "who took his dram of liquor could receive his vote if he knew it. We have too many drunkards in official life. There are scores of them in congress today and the only way the nation can be purified is to keep them out of office and elect pure, honest, sober Christian men." In discussing this phase of his subject, the doctor got in a good solid whack at Speaker Carlisle, who, he said, stands before the county to-day as a drunkard.

The doctor is an earnest and forcible prohibitionist and promises some interesting statistics and developments upon this subject in the near future. He is now at work upon a sermon entitled, "The Relation of Rum to Labor and Capital," which will undoubtedly be interesting.

For removing dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restors faded and gray hair to its original color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, glossy, and silken appearance.

For Sale.

Twenty-seven good head of Oregon horses consisting of well broke ponies suitably for farming, can be seen at fair grounds for four days only.

To Accommodate

People who cannot trade during the day, and at the urgent request of many of our patrons, our store will be open evenings from and after Saturday evenings. August 4. Closed Sundays as usual.

C. O. D.

Three Stores

73, 75 AND 77 CALHOUN STREET.

The Congressional Convention.

The Twelfth district congressional convention will meet at Kendallville Thursday of this week. It promises to be the most exciting and eventful in the history of the district. THE SENTINEL will have a special representative on the spot to furnish full particulars.

Kendallville Convention.

Special train will leave the North side depot Thursday, Aug. 9th, at 8:25 a. m. for the democratic convention to be held at Kendallville. Fare for the round trip $1. Train will return immediately after the convention.

Choice Michigan Peaches.

Michigan peaches, basket, 30c.
Georgia Water Melons, 10c. and 15c. each.
Nutmeg Melons, 10c. each.
Choice Whortleberries quart, 8c.
Bartlet pears peck, 65c.

FRUIT HOUSE.

A Novel Scrap-Book.

"I am reminded," writes C. M. Skinner, in the *Book Buyer*, in speaking of extra illustrations, "that a scrap-book may be made a thing of beauty that will put to shame the rarest of editions *de luxe*. Only the practiced inlayer of plates should undertake its preparation in order to insure this result, but in its diversity of theme and treatment, it has a more general interest than the biography or book of criticism that is the usual subject for pictorial enlargement. Travelers' scrap-books are especially entertaining. One young gentleman made a running record of his foreign tour in letters to 'his folks' that he sprinkled with pen sketches, and bound in a volume on his return. A wealthy gentleman in Brooklyn, who travels far and often, makes a pictorial record of each trip in a form of a book or books filled with photographs of places and things he has seen. His last journey among the effete despotisms is memorialized in three portly volumes, bound in crimson morocco, and containing in the order of their viewing, all the sights of moment visited in his journey. Another tourist made a history of his European travels in letters to newspapers, and these letters have been clipped out, pasted in double columns on heavy paper, neatly bordered with black lines, and interspersed with 400 illustrations and addenda carefully inlaid, some of the smaller pictures serving as tail-pieces to the letters. The illustrations embrace photographs, photogravures, lithographs, wood-cuts, etchings, steel engravings, pen and pencil drawings, and represent distinguished people who were seen, and celebrated pictures in the museums as well as places of scenic and historic interest. Such curiosities as hotel bills, and theater programs are also included. The volume is a quarto, nearly as bulky as Webster's Dictionary."

We Still Conitnue

TO GIVE YOU

The -:- Choice

—OF ANY—

STRAW HAT!

IN OUR HOUSE FOR

ONE -:- DOLLAR!

All of our $3, $2.50 and $2 Straw Hats are included in this sale.

Your Choice for

Sam, Pete

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 186. MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS

What a Dollar Will Buy.

Thirty-three yards of Lawn.

Twenty yards of Lawn.

Ten yards of the Best Pacific Lawns.

Twenty yards of Apron Ginghams.

GEORGE DEWALD AND COMPANY.

Caged at Last.

Fred Tubbs, the fellow who has won some notoriety by his frequent inhalation of chloroform, was under arrest for stealing a coat from Tom Cunningham at the Union house, on Main street, yesterday. Tubbs was bound over in the sum of $300 this morning to await trial. He is in jail.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL.

The commercial clerks have a monster meeting at the court house to-night.

The funeral of Prof. Otto Schmidt, occurred at Richmond, Ind., yesterday, and was extraordinarily large.

Frank Higbee and his gang assaulted John Wonderland on Spy Run avenue last night and cut him with a knife.

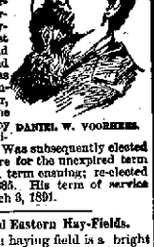
The Allen County Bible society is officered as follows: President, Dr. W. T. Ferguson; vice president, W. E. Griffith; treasurer, W. T. Paulus; secretary and repository, H. C. Schrader.

Notice to Clerks.

There will be a meeting of the Mercantile Clerks Protective association this Monday evening, Aug. 6th, 1888, at 8 o'clock, prompt. All clerks are invited to be present. Business of importance is to be transacted. By order of H. W. Gibford, president.

SENATOR VOORHEES.

The Political Hero of the Hoar in the Hoosier State.



DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Daniel W. Voorhees was born in Butler county, O., Sept. 26, 1827. In 1849 he was graduated from the Indiana Asbury university. He began the practice of law in 1851. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first and Forty-second congresses, and took his seat as United States senator in November, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Oliver P. Morton. Was subsequently elected by the legislature for the unexpired term and for the full term ensuing; re-elected in January, 1885. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

Western and Eastern Hay-Fields.

The Western haying field is a bright and joyous one, very unlike those in Europe which Millet and his followers paint. Here are no bowed backs and gloomy faces, toiling in the half-light; no huge and clumsy tools; no feet thrust into huge wooden shoes; no miserable looking women straining at a load too great for their strength. The American farmer is poor enough and brutal enough, but he is not hopeless. I say "Western" haying fields, because even in New England there is not the same exuberance of young life. That which first strikes the Western man when he goes East is the fact that all the old men work in the fields; whereas, in the West, the old men are comparatively few and take less share in the hard labor.—*Hamlin Garland, in The American Magazine.*

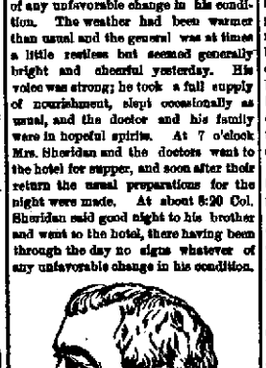
Fresh eggs, 18c. dozen.
Best butter, 16c; good 12½c per pound.

FRUIT HOUSE.

GENERAL SHERIDAN!

The Hero of Winchester Passes Quietly Away at Nonquitt, at a Late Hour Last Night.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—Gen. Sheridan's death occurred at 10:20 last evening. Previous to the sudden appearance of heart failure, at about 9:30, there had been no prominitions that day of any unfavorable change in his condition. The weather had been warmer than usual and the general was at times a little restless but seemed generally bright and cheerful yesterday. His voice was strong; he took a full supply of nourishment, slept occasionally as usual, and the doctor and his family were in hopeful spirits. At 7 o'clock Mrs. Sheridan and the doctors went to the hotel for supper, and soon after their return the usual preparations for the night were made. At about 8:20 Col. Sheridan said good night to his brother and went to the hotel, there having been through the day no signs whatever of any unfavorable change in his condition.



GEN. SHERIDAN.

At 9:20 o'clock symptoms of heart failure suddenly appeared and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews, who were with him at the time, immediately applied the remedies which proved successful in all similar previous attacks, but this time they were without effect, and despite all that could be done the general gradually sank into a condition of complete unconsciousness, and at 10:20 breathed his last. Mrs. Sheridan, the sisters Mabon and Justinian and the faithful body servant were also at his bedside throughout his dying hour.

To-day's Telegrams.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—When informed by a reporter that his old friend and comrade was dead,

GENERAL SHERMAN

was visibly affected, despite the fact that he had expected the sad intelligence and was to some extent prepared for it.

"Sheridan was eleven years younger than I," said General Sherman, musingly, "for he was born in 1831. To Mrs. Sherman and myself he was always a young man. In the ordinary course of events, Phil should have outlived me. Now that he's gone, the people of this country have lost a gallant and great soldier.

GENERAL JOHN W. SCHOFIELD

Said: "I deeply regret the loss the army has sustained and I have lost a very dear comrade and a life long friend. Sheridan and I were at West Point together. He entered the Academy in 1848. I came the following year. We graduated in the same class, however, in 1853, as also did Gen. James B. McPherson, who was killed in 1864, at Atlanta. John B. Hood, who rose to the rank of general in the Confederate service, was likewise a fellow classmate of ours."

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

The following executive order was issued from the executive mansion at Washington:

Aug. 6, 1888.

As a mark of respect to the memory of General Sheridan, the president directs that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on all the buildings of the executive department's in the city of Washington until after his funeral shall have taken place.

By order of the president.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Private Secretary.

Colonel Kellogg, of General Sheridan's staff, will leave Washington this afternoon for Nonquitt. He will take with him the general's uniform and sword.

The secretary of war will issue a general order to the army this afternoon announcing General Sheridan's death and directing that flags at all military posts be placed at half-mast.

HIS LAST HOURS.

NONQUITT, Mass., Aug. 6.—All through yesterday, General Sheridan had been in unusually good spirits, laughing and chatting with his brothers and members of the family.

At 7:30 o'clock, Dr. Matthews said the general was doing so well that there would probably be no bulletins issued for a week.

After dinner, at the hotel, Mrs. Sheridan carried down to the general a slice of roast beef which he ate with apparent relish.

He dozed off during the afternoon but awoke to eat supper and then went to sleep again. The unfavorable symptoms made their appearance so unexpectedly and were so rapid in development that the children were aroused barely in time to take a last look at their dying father. At the death-bed were Mrs. Sheridan, Mary, Louisa, Irene and Phillip, the children; Col. S. S. Sheridan, his brother, with his wife, and sisters Justina, Urban and Drs. O'Reilly and Matthews.

Mrs. Sheridan and nurses were on their knees in prayer as the spirit departed at 10:20 p. m.

Mrs. Colonel Kellogg, a dear friend of the family, arrived just a moment after the last breath was drawn and assisted Mrs. Sheridan to rise, when she closed the eyes of the deceased.

THE FUNERAL.

At 2 a. m. the embalmers were in possession of the body. Up to a late hour nothing had been decided as to the place of final interment, but it is thought the body may be taken to Illinois, where the general has a family lot and where his mother is buried.

It is this morning substantially arranged that the remains will be transported to Washington in a special car to leave New Bedford, Wednesday, and the funeral services will be held in St. Matthew's church as soon as possible thereafter, either Thursday or Friday.

General Sheridan has repeatedly expressed a strong dislike of display in funerals, and in accordance with his wishes and those of Mrs. Sheridan, the ceremonies in Washington will be as simple as possible. The funeral, however, will be a military one.

HIS FUNERAL SATURDAY.

It has been decided that General Sheridan's burial shall be in the Arlington National cemetery Saturday. There will be no funeral services at this place.

THE INTERMENT

Will be made at the grounds of the soldiers' home, Washington, if the assurance can be obtained that his wife and children may be given a resting place beside him.

THE PALL BEARERS

NONQUITT, Mass.,—The following are the pall-bearers selected by General Sheridan's family:

Gen. W. T. Sherman.
Marshall Field, Chicago.
Gen. Hawley, U. S. senate.
Speaker Carlisle.
Vice-President Frank Thomson, of the Pennsylvania railroad.
Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., senior officer G. A. R., District of Columbia.
Secretary Whitney.
General McFarlie.
Geo. W. Childs.

MRS. SHERIDAN,

Messages of condolence to Mrs. Sheridan are arriving at Nonquitt this morning from all parts of the country. They are forwarded by telephone from New Bedford, the nearest telegraph station. Mrs. Sheridan bears up with great self-control, but is terribly grief stricken, the shock having been intensified by the reason of the cheering reports and apparently cheerful outlook of the last few days.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6.—The president was informed of the death of General Sheridan this morning and immediately sent the following dispatch to Mrs. Sheridan:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1888.

To Mrs. Sheridan, Nonquitt, Mass., via New Bedford.

While the nation mourns its loss and shares your sorrow, let me express to you my personal grief and most sincere condolence

[Signed.] GROVER CLEVELAND.

The flags on the public buildings, hotels and many business houses are at half mast out of respect to the memory of General Sheridan.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

With the death of General Sheridan the rank of lieutenant-general lapses. The command of the army of the United States falls to the rank of major-general. There are now three major-generals—Schofield, Howard and Crook. General Schofield being the ranking, or senior appointment. If congress should create the position of lieutenant-general the appointment would be made by the president from the list of major-generals.

The president directed that General Schofield, commanding the division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at New York, be ordered to Washington at once to assume command, and a telegram to that effect was sent him by Acting Assistant Adjutant General Kelton this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The president sent the following message to congress at 12 o'clock:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to congress and the people of the United States, the death of Phillip Sheridan, general of the army, which occurred late last night at his summer home in the state of Massachusetts

The death of this valiant soldier and patriotic son of the republic, though long ill, and regarded with anxiety, has nevertheless shocked the country and caused universal grief. He has established for himself a strong hold in the hearts of his fellow countrymen who caught the true meaning and purpose of his soldierly stern and heroic temper.

His interpid courage, his steadfast patriotism and the generosity of his nature, inspired with peculiar warmth, the admiration of the people. Above his grave the affection for the man and pride in his achievments will struggle for mastery and too much honor cannot be accorded to one who was so richly endowed with all the qualities which make his death a national loss.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 6, 1888.

THE MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The president has directed Major-General Schofield to take charge of military arrangements for the funeral of General Sheridan and to consult Mrs. Sheridan's wishes on the subject.

This is countermanding the previous order for Gen. Schofield to come to Washington and he will go to Nonquett instead.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST.

Flags are displayed at half mast on account of the death of General Sheridan at New York, Boston, Baltimore, Colcago, Cincinnati and all of the principal cities of the nation.

Action of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The house has adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan.

The senate has adjourned out of respect to the memory of Gen. Sheridan.

MRS. SHERIDAN'S PENSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Upon the assembling of the senate this morning, Senator Edmunds, by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution in regard to the death of General Sheridan. After he had spoken briefly the resolution was adopted without dissent.

Senator Farwell then introduced a bill to give Mrs. Sheridan a pension of $5,000. It was referred to the committee on pensions, after which the senate adjourned.

THE DEATHS.

Quite a Number Occur Since Saturday Evening.

Mary N., the fifteen months old child of Chas. Kasbaum, of Spy Run avenue, died yesterday of cholera infantum. Funeral at 9 o'clock to-morrow from the cathedral.

Mrs. Ottilie Bischoff, wife of Diedrich Bischoff, of Marion township, died Saturday night of puerperal fever. She was 22 years old and the daughter of Postmaster Googlein, of Googlein station. The funeral occurs to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock from the family home with services at the Lutheran church, Rev. Mr. Michael officiating.

Arthur F. the two day old son of Fred Kontz, of 65 Maumee avenue, died of exhaustion yesterday, and was buried this afternoon.

Katie, the six months old child of Chas. Miller, of 72 Baker street, died this morning of fleah decay. The funeral will be announced when Mr. Miller, who is out on the road, returns home.

Wm. Habel, aged 24 years died this morning at the home of his father, Mr. Andrew Habel, at 172 Taylor street of consumption. Funeral at 2 p. m. to-morrow from the house. Rev. Mr. Kucher will officiate.

Mary, the fourteen month's old child of Mr. Chas. Kasbaum, of Spy Run avenue, died yesterday and will be buried to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Richard Mulcahy on Spy Run avenue, and at 9:30 o'clock from the cathedral.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Wheat, firm, at 85c. Corn, easier, at 46c. Oats, easier, at 25c. Flaxseed, $1.10. Pork, steady, at $14.25. Lard, firm, at $8.92½.

For the democratic convention to be held at Kendallville, the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad will sell tickets to Kendallville and return for $1. On sale for train leaving Fort Wayne at 2:10 p. m., Aug. 8, and all trains Aug. 9. Good for for trains returning Aug. 10. 6-31

OFF TO BATTLE.

Colonel Robertson Will Receive Royal Support at Indianapolis—He is on the Track to Stay.

Col. R. S. Robertson went to Indianapolis Saturday night, in company with ex-Congressman Peele.

The story runs that all the republican gubernatorial candidates have agreed to withdraw in favor of ex-Governor Porter, if Colonel Robertson will do likewise.

It was to sound the colonel that Mr. Peele came up, but that his mission was fruitless all who know Colonel Robertson very readily guess.

Colonel Robertson is now at the Dennison house, Indianapolis, with a few trusted lieutenants, including Mr. Geo. E. Bursley. In accordance with the call the friends of Colonel Robertson, who will go to Indianapolis in his interest, are registered at the *Gazette* office, and it is said that a delegation of 150 or 200 prominent republicans will be whirled into the state capital over the Muncie and Bee Line roads to-morrow morning. They go over the Muncie route because Superintendent Worthington, who is an ardent supporter of Colonel Robertson, supplies a special train, properly decorated and labelled, to express the sentiment of Allen county republicans.

The other wing of the republican party will go to Indianapolis via the Wabash and have engaged parlors at the Dennison house, Indianapolis, directly across from Colonel Robertson. At the head of this contingent are ex-Sheriff Will Schaefer, Capt. Scott Swann, Mr. Frank Alderman and others. They are about securing "proxies" and propose to oppose Colonel Robertson in and out of the convention.

It will be a pretty fight and the colonel is in the race to stay, accoding to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* of this morning. It says:

Col. R. S. Robertson will continue to push his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination and Mr. Porter, in order to "preserve his integrity," cannot cross his path or permit his friends to throw him across.

The gubernatorial problem, with which the republicans will have to wrestle this week, will probably furnish some startling developments during the next two or three days. The convention occurs Wednesday next.

By his own words in the face of developments yesterday Mr. Porter will not be the nominee. Col. Robertson arrived in this city Saturday night and has opened headquarters at the New Dennison. Yesterday afternoon in an interview, he made clear his intentions. He said:

"I am not a candidate of my own seeking. I have not gone into any part of the state in the interest of my candidacy; wherever I have gone I have gone in response to invitations."

In regard to Mr. Porter, he said that he had accepted his declination as he had Mr. Blaine's, knowing that Mr. Porter had meant every word that he had said. In the face of his declination he did not see, he said, how Mr. Porter could be a candidate or accept the nomination. As to the remarks expressing kind feeling toward Mr. Porter by the people of the state, I have also received hundreds of letters and many verbal assurances that my candidacy is desirable. Were it not for these assurances and demands of my friends, I should not be in the way of any gentleman, although I believe I have a right as any other man to aspire to honors for which any other member of the party may aspire. I have made no attack on any man and am only in the hands of my friends and the republican party of Indiana."

E. G. SMEDLEY.

His Remains Laid to Rest at Lindenwood Cemetery.

The funeral of the late E. G. Smedley occured Saturday afternoon and was largely attended. The traveling men had charge of the arrangements and J. P. Lloyd conducted the religious services. It was a very sad funeral and tears moistened the earth about the grave of the beloved and generous hearted man.

The T. P. A. have published resolutions expressing their feeling for the deceased. His virtues, his manly characteristics and noble generosities are truthfully enumerated by his friends who knew him best and loved him most.

James T. Hanna to-day qualified as administrator of the estate of the late E. G. Smedley. His bond is in the sum of $22,000, with J. H. Bass and Oliver S. Hanna as sureties.

Judge S. M. Hench Rewarded.

Judge S. M. Hench, of this city, was Saturday appointed onief of the miscellaneous department in the second comptroller's office of the treasury department at Washington.

The salary is $2,200 a year and the duties of the judge are to pass upon law points and examine papers and questions of a legal character that may come before the department. He will remove to Washington and abandon his practice here.

We congratulate the judge on his good fortune and feel that he will do honor to his new position.

The Weather.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Indiana: Rain, cooler,

FISK'S LETTER.

The Prohibition Candidate for President Makes Public His Letter of Acceptance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The letters of acceptance of the national prohibition party candidates for president and vice-president are made public this afternoon.

The letter of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the candidate for president, dated Seabright, N. J., July 25, says:

Within a few years temperance reform has sloughed changed front. The temperance forces no longer face human appetite and habit alone. They are opposed by the legislation of the law, the purposes of the political parties and the policy of the state and nation.

Law alone can kill the creature of law, the saloon. The liquor traffic can die only at the law's hand or at the hand of the law's executor. Conceived in scurrilous iniquity, born of sinful legislative wedlock, the license saloon, legalized liquor traffic, the bastard child of civilization, professing purity and virtue must be strangled by civilization, which begot it, or that civilization must go forever branded with the scarlet letter of shame.

It is not enough that we reform individuals. We must reform the state policy of the great commonwealth, the whole people must be re-made and put in harmony with the sound, economic principles of the true co-operation of the industrial effort, the essential conditions of national prosperity and the genuine brotherhood of man.

The national democratic party in its platform utters no word on the condemnation of the greatest foe to the republic—the liquor traffic.

That party having steadfastly, in its utterances at the national convention, maintained its allegiance to the American system, it was no disappointment to say one thing at St. Louis in 1888 it reaffirmed its old position on this. On another question now being debated among men.

It was with great reluctance I accepted these conclusions and came to admit the imperative need of a new party, while yet the party of my choice, the national republican party, maintained its organization. It cost me a sacrifice of cherished associations whom four years ago I enrolled myself in the ranks of the party of prohibitionists, under the flag of prohibition, bleached snowy white by the tears of the stricken women and children through generations of sorrow and want.

Every day since then has shown yet more clearly the logic of my cause and inevitable brutality of existing conditions. The entire tenor of things in the last four years has strengthened hopes the broader range of prohibition as effected through non-partisan means and equally battle are the narrower methods of local prohibition and high license while from the supreme court itself has come with startling emphasis declarations as nationalizing the reform that it can never be made of local or state limitation again and again.

"The prohibition party's chief concern is for purity of the home, and the virtue and sobriety of the people. That party is not labor's truest friend, which would bear the importation of paupers from abroad or close the tariff door of competition to paupers foreign industry and then by a liquor system perpetuate the manufacture of paupers and criminals in our own midst with whom honest labor must compete and whom largely honest labor must support."

The letter closes with a review of the principles of prohibition.

THE MUDDLE CLEARED

And the Mahoning Railway is Free to Contract at Its Own Sweet Will.

The Toledo *Bee* says:

The Mahoning muddle is no longer a muddle, and the railway company is the winner. The case, as was mentioned in the *Bee* at the time, was begun Thursday in Judge Lemmon's court room. Thursday afternoon Mr. Charles Pratt began his argument and was followed yesterday afternoon by Mr. Clarence Brown. Judge Doyle closed the arguments this morning, although Mr. Brown and Mr. Pratt both spoke briefly after the judge's conclusion.

The question had resolved into this: Whether or no, on the allegations of their bill, the construction company had any case at all.

Judge Lemmon was not long in deciding it. He merely announced that the injunction was dissolved. This leaves the New York, Mahoning and Western railway company free to make contracts with whom it pleases, and settles the whole matter.

Mr. Green, a son of Norvin Green, the president of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and also president of the Mahoning Railway Co., was present this morning.

Notice to Clerks.

There will be a meeting of the Mercantile Clerks Protective association this Monday evening, Aug. 6th, 1888, at 8 o'clock, prompt. All clerks are invited to be present. Business of importance is to be transacted. By order of H. W. Gibford, president.

Cottage meeting of the Railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. will be held Tuesday evening at the home of Dr. W. T. Ferguson, No. 82 West Berry street, at 7:30 o'clock standard time. A cordial welcome awaits all.

Indianapolis Special.

The Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville railroad (Muncie route) will run a special to Indianapolis and return for the accommodation of delegates and others who desire to attend the republican state convention, on Wednesday, August 8. The train will leave Tuesday morning August 7, at 7 a. m., arrive at Indianapolis at 11:35 a. m., returning leave Indianapolis at 7:25 p. m., August 8, (after close of convention) arriving at Fort Wayne at 12 m. Fare for the round trip $2.00. Tickets at the above price will be on sale Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 6, 7 and 8, for all regular trains and for special train of Tuesday, good for return passage until August 9. A large number of republicans will go on this train. The cars will be handsomely decorated both inside and outside, and will run through to Indianapolis via the Bee Line. No other line to Indianapolis will offer as good service as the Muncie on this occasion.

The Reason Why

Ayer's Pills are so popular is, that while always reliable as a cathartic medicine, they never leave any ill effects. This is because they are purely vegetable, and entirely free from calomel or any other dangerous drug. In all cases, therefore, whether the patient be old or young, they may be confidently administered.

In the Southern and Western States, where derangements of the liver are so general, Ayer's Pills have proved an inestimable blessing. D. W. Balue, New Berne, N. C., writes:

"I suffered a long time with stomach and liver troubles. I tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills. These pills benefited me at once. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."

Throughout New England, next to lung diseases, Stomach and Bowel Complaints are the most prevalent.

Dyspepsia

and Constipation are almost universal. Mr. Gallacher, a practical chemist, of Roxbury, Mass., who was long troubled with Dyspepsia, writes:

"A friend induced me to try Ayer's Pills, and, after taking one box without much benefit, I was disposed to quit them; but he urged perseverance, and, before I had finished the second box, I began to experience relief. I continued taking them, at intervals, until I had used eleven boxes. Suffice it to say, that I am now a well man, and grateful to your chemistry, which outstrips mine."

The head and stomach are always in sympathy; hence the cause of most of those distressing headaches, to which so many, especially women, are subject. Mrs. Harriet A. Marble, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., writes that for years she was a martyr to headache, and never found anything to give her more than temporary relief, until she began taking Ayer's Pills, since which she has been in the enjoyment of perfect health.

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Aids Digestion.

Cures Dyspepsia.

Strengthens the System.

Restores Sound, Refreshing Sleep.

Priceless to Nursing Mothers.

Recommended by Eminent Physicians

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Passengers to Niagara Falls via the Nickel Plate excursion, Aug. 18th, desiring to visit friends en route will be granted stop over privileges at Buffalo or intermediate stations west of Buffalo by making application to excursion agent on the going trip east bound.

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Daily Sentinel

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E. A. K. HACKETT, Editor and Proprietor.

MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President—Grover Cleveland, of New York.

For Vice President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Presidential Electors.

Electors at Large—Thomas E. Cobb, of Knox; John E. Lamb, of Vigo.

District Electors—First district, S. B. Vance; Second district, C. S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornett; Fifth district, John R. East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Sturdy; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, S. B. Puett; Ninth district, John F. McHugh; Tenth district J. W. Stewart; Eleventh district, John N. Turner; Twelfth district, John H. Bass; Thirteenth district, M. A. O. Packard.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor—Courtland C. Matson, of Putnam county.

For Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers, Madison.

For Secretary of State—R. W. Miers, Monroe.

For Auditor—Charles A. Munson, Allen.

For Treasurer—Thomas B. Byrnes, Vanderburg.

For Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern, Howard.

For Attorney-General—John R. Wilson, Marion.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith, Clinton.

For Judges of the Supreme Court—First district, W. S. Niblack, Vanderburg; Second district, G. V. Howk, Floyd; Fourth district, Allen Zollars, Allen.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For joint senator, Allen and Whitley counties, Fred J. Hayden, of Allen.

For joint representative, Allen and Huntington counties—W. S. Oppenheim.

For State Representatives—W. H. Shambaugh and Frank Gladio.

For Circuit Judge—Edward O'Rourke.

For Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Robinson.

For Sheriff—Geo. H. Viberg.

For Treasurer—Isaac Mowrer.

For Coroner—Dr. A. J. Kessler.

For Surveyor—Henry Fischer.

For County Commissioners—First District, Jasper W. Jones, of Jackson Township; Second District, Henry Bullerman, St. Joe Township; Third District, John H. Brannan, City.

It will be seen by reference to our local columns that the New York, Mahoning and Western road has emerged from the clouds as clear and bright as the sun. The people of Wayne township made no mistake in voting it aid.

Senator Voorhees made a great speech at Terre Haute Saturday night. His remarks are given elsewhere and leave scarcely enough of the republican party to talk about. The senator is the foremost orator in Indiana and deserves every honor bestowed on him by his party.

Mr. Levi P. Morton's financial interest in Canadian railroads was a topic of discussion in the senate the other day when a resolution to inquire into the relation of dominion roads to American commerce was under consideration and subsequently adopted. It was suggested that the man who hopes to be vice-president of the United States, and who as such might become president, would do well to purge himself of business relations which might have a direct bearing upon his official position should he attain it.

Capt. R. A. Riley, of Greenfield, the father of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, who was one of the founders of the republican party, and who stumped the state in 1884 for Blaine and Logan, has declared himself for Cleveland and Thurman. Captain Riley is a pioneer citizen of that county, prominent as an attorney and orator and will do splendid service for the democracy in the campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

The democratic national committee has prepared the program of the campaign. It appears that most of the tariff-reform leaders in congress are expected to speak in all the large cities of the country. It is said that the campaign will be opened at New York City late this month, with speeches by Speaker Carlisle, Gov. Hill, Congressman Breckinridge and Roger Q. Mills. President Cleveland will spend the campaign season quietly in the white house and at Red Top. He and the national committee agree that it is not dignified for a presidential candidate to go around the country on exhibition begging for votes. The Blaine episode of 1884 showed that this course was unwise, even from a politician's point of view. There is a rumor among the committeemen that President Cleveland's letter of acceptance would be ready next week, and that it would be brief. Chairman Brice remarked: "Making all allowance for the natural enthusiasm of our correspondents for the democratic cause, I feel justified in saying that we will carry Michigan, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, each of which has hitherto been republican in every presidential election since 1852. I refer to these states because they will give give us both branches of congress and enable the president to carry out the great measures of reform which are now blocked by the republican senate. Of course we expect to carry New York, Indiana, Connecticut and New Jersey, the only other states which can fairly be called doubtful. We understand what the republicans are doing to gain them, and we do not propose to sleep."

THE TALL SYCAMORE

Senator Voorhees Opens the Indiana Campaign With a Remarkable Speech at Terre Haute.

A Scathing Review of the Republican Record.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 6.—A tremendously large meeting heard Senator Voorhees open the campaign in western Indiana in this city Saturday night. The large wigwam, which is capable of holding over five thousand people, was packed to suffocation and as many again stood on the outside with all ears bent to hear what they could from the lips of the eloquent Indianian. There was not an inch of space. The parade which preceded the meeting was under the command of Grand Marshal A. G. Austin and twelve mounted assistants. There were at least two thousand persons in line, preceded by the Cleveland escort and the Cleveland Flambeaux corps. In line was a delegation of 140 voters from Marshall, Ill., with plug hats and dusters. A large number of transparencies with mottoes bearing largely upon Harrison's railroad, tariff and Chinese record were carried by the various delegations. A feature of the parade was the Cleveland and Thurman railroad club, which turned out in large numbers behind a banner declaring that they remembered Harrison's attitude toward their brethren in 1887. As the procession moved through the streets there were scenes of the greatest enthusiasm among the spectators who packed the sidewalks, there being an almost continuous volley of cheers. There was also a very creditable display of fireworks.

On account of the immense crowd it was some time before order could be obtained at the wigwam. Many ladies and prominent citizens occupied seats upon the platform. City Treasurer James Fitzpatrick, chairman of the county committee, finally called the vast audience to order and introduced A. J. Gibbons as permanent chairman. Mr. Gibbons is president of the Railroad club and has never before taken any part in politics.

After several songs by the Mendelsohn quartet Senator Voorhees was introduced. When he arose there was a great scene of enththusiasm, the audience rising and giving him a great ovation. He was in his best form, and frequently aroused the great audience to wild enthusiasm. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in western Indiana, and certainly one of the most successful and most enthusiastic. In point of numbers it exceeded the remarkable Hendricks meeting of 1884. Senator Voorhees said:

My Fellow Citizens: I propose tonight to show that the history of the republican party on the subject of taxation is the history of premeditated, organized crime against the laboring people of the United States. Its policies of finance and of revenue for more than a quarter of a century appear now to the candid observer as a vast, well-planned, methodical conspiracy for the establishment, the growth, and the permanent power of monopoly, of arrogant corporation wealth, of idle, untaxed, interest-eating, usurious capital, and of all the enormous profits and aristocratic pretentions and privileges incident to such an-American system. This system has by law enabled the privileged few to rear from the sweat and tears of toil their own palaces of marble fit for kings and emperors, and to exploit their massive millions in the great world of show and parade on both sides of the ocean.

The republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the body of American labor and to enable gigantic usury and legalized robbery to suck the blood of every American industry took its first great step when in authorizing legal-tender currency in 1862 the greenback, the immortal and glorious greenback, was discriminated against and degraded in the money markets of the world by being made non-receivable for duties on imports and for interest on the bounded debt of the United States. In all the annals of nations no financial measure was ever more willfully wicked in conception and design, nor more far-reaching, oppressive, and destructive to the rights of labor in its results than this. A national currency, made a legal tender for the wages of every laboring man, woman and child, and for the privations, sufferings, blood, pensions, and death of every soldier and sailor who followed the flag, was refused and dishonored at the counter of the government itself for the very purpose of depreciating and debasing its value as a circulating medium. This was done, as described at the time, by Thaddeus Stevens and others, in order to enable the powerful bullionists, the proprietors of the gold dens of Wall street and elsewhere, to buy up this depreciated currency at 50 cents on the dollar and to exchange it at its face—dollar for dollar—for government bonds, bearing interest in gold, and from the first at par with gold, and for the several years past from 10 to 30 cents above par. Do you wonder and inquire for a moment how much this stupendous plot of financial villainy has cost the tax-paying labor of this country in paying something for absolutely nothing? It has been often demonstrated by the simplest rules of arithmetic that the bullion brokers and heavy capitalists, during the war and during the next five years after its close, by transmuting depreciated currency into bonds worth 100 cents and more on the dollar in gold coin, secured a naked speculation, a bonus, for which they paid not one farthing, of nearly $1,600,000,000.

I do not believe any other people on the globe, except our own, would have submitted, unless restrained by force, to the monstrous act of congress of March, 1869, whereby the plain, explicit, and clearly understood terms of the legislative contract for the payment of the bonded national debt were openly and contemptuously set aside, and other and different terms inserted, increasing the gains of the bondholders and the burdens of the tax-payers over $500,000,000. By one dishonest stroke of a dishonest pen, guided and held by the dishonest leaders of a great party, the debt which labor has to pay was swollen 25 per cent. The republican pen committed crime against the American people of which heaven, earth, and hell will in due time and in their own way take jurisdiction. It committed a black and infamous forgery by writing into the face of an already duly executed and binding obligation a most unrighteous falsehood. The great bulk of our bonds, the five-twenties, were payable in greenbacks, and the authors of the act of March, 1869, knew it was false when they declared that they were payable in coin. In 1868 the republican party in state conventions, both in Indiana and Ohio, as well as in other states, declared that the five twenty bonds, comprising as they did three-fourths of our entire bonded debt, were legally payable in the greenback money. Oliver P. Morton and John Sherman, and every other republican leader of any note at that time in the Mississippi valley, stood upon that principle.

I am aware, my fellow-citizens, that these points have often heretofore been discussed in your presence. I have repeatedly discussed them myself in years gone by, but in arraigning the republican party for its gigantic conspiracy of the last twenty-seven years to shift every burden of government from the monopolies and the millionaires to the hard-handed and sunburnt people of the country I must be allowed to take up every link in the chain of proof; nor can we overlook a financial policy which, by law, almost doubled the real debt of the government, as so fastened it on the taxpayers that they have already paid three times the amount they rightfully owe. This campaign, on the part of the democratic party, is a war against the unjust taxation of American labor for the benefit of enriched idlers and pampered monopolists, and we may as well cover the whole subject and take in the whole field.

I turn to another branch of the widespread and all-prevading conspiracy of the republican party to establish its co-conspirators, the monopolists of every hue and description, in permanent power over the industrial masses, endowed with all the privileges and wealth of a titled aristocracy, and relieved of every burden for the support of the government. The tariff at this time is the foremost subject for political discussion in every healthy American mind. . .

. For nineteen years the republican party has caused the people of this country to pay the manufacturer at least $100,000,000 a year in consideration of a tax paid by the manufacturer to the government, not a dollar of which tax during that time was paid; in consideration of nothing at all; as a compensation for moneys not one farthing of which ever left his hands. Nearly $2,000,000,000 have thus been wrenched from the toiling masses by plain, explicit, and basely criminal false pretenses. With this vast, legalized plunder of the people, for so many years after every vestige of excuse or pretext for it has ceased, plainly in view, and still in full operation, grinding the faces of the poor, it is not strange that there are deep, uneasy and threatening murmurs in the homes of labor, from one ocean to the other, against robbers in their midst, more brutal, unsparing and rapacious in their dishonest gains than were the robber barons of Europe in the middle ages.

In 1869, as I have already shown, swept away the tax on the manufacturer and still left him his compensatory tariff duties. During the years 1872 and 1873 that just and righteous tax, the tax on incomes, was wiped out, and I am glad to remember that I voted in the house against its repeal. From this source of revenue, better able to be collected than any other, the government realized in a period of ten years over $346,000,000, and to that extent the burdens of labor were lightened. Such a spectacle, however, was galling to the instincts of the republican party and at war with its purposes to establish a moneyed oligarchy, devouring the taxes of the people and paying none itself. The income tax was therefore thrown overboard, and all the holders of corpulent incomes from the dividends of banks and other powerful corporations were that much richer and you were that much poorer. Every vestige of the once widespread process of internal revenue taxation on specified articles and occupations has long since disappeared, and nothing now remains of that system except the levy on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. In the recent great tariff debate in the house the leaders of the republican party boasted that since the war they had abolished taxes to the amount of $360,000,000, but not one dollar did they show had been removed from the necessaries of life. They simply boasted of their crime against labor and gloried in their shame.

And all this favoritism to the rich and powerful classes in the abolition of their taxes was enacted in the face of a vast interest bearing national debt, which they were more entitled, as well as more able to assist in paying, than any other portion of the American people. They had made great gains during the war for the preservation of their government, they had encountered none of its perils; they had stayed at home and spent their time and talents to turning one dollar into two, and sometimes into a hundred, while ninety-nine-hundredths of those who carried the flag to Richmond, to the sea, and to the gulf, and who were spared to return home, are now in the ranks of labor toiling under burdens not justly their own. It has been estimated by a careful thinker that if the manufacturers' tax, the income tax, and the specific taxes on articles and occupations had been continued in force ten years longer we might now, with the exercise of proper economy and financial wisdom be entirely free from national debt. But these taxes fell on the privileged few and were therefore offensive to the republican party. There were only 460,170 persons out of the entire population who possessed taxable incomes, but this comparatively small number aggregated a net annual income of $707,000,000, which in 1866 yielded a revenue of $72,000,000 to the United States treasury.

I hazard nothing in saying that the annals of mankind may be searched in vain for a parallel to the present condition of American affairs. The leaders of the republican party, for the purpose as they declare with the frankness of highwaymen, of enriching and protecting their favorites, have so overtaxed the people by bloated tariff duties that in spite of a still greater sum which has reached and been retained in the hands of the manufacturing monopolists, over $150,000,000 beyond what the government needs has been taken from the people and forced into the vaults of the treasury, where it now remains an idle excess, a criminal overplus. The labor interests of this country need in circulation every dollar that can be spared from the expenses of the government, honestly and economically administered, and yet at this hour there is piled up as a useless surplus at Washington, needed for no purpose at all by the government, enough of the laboring people's money to pay down in cash as I have seen it estimated more than two hundred dollars for every day since the birth of Christ.

The people are groaning under the old, huge, grinding war taxes on every necessity of their lives; the treasury of the United States is running over and bursting open with money sorely needed at home in trade and business, and a curse full of danger and corruption where it is; the privileged few have amassed estates richer than those of the most opulent dukes and earls of Europe, every dollar of which represents unjust taxation and the oppression of labor and yet in this christian land and age, men sometimes spoken of as christian statesmen have nothing better than free whisky and tobacco to offer the people in response to their cry for relief.

In connection with the false pretense of protection to labor, we hear the absurd and ridiculous cry of free trade arise against the very moderate and indeed, I fear not sufficient reduction of tariff taxation proposed by the democratic party at this time in congress. This cry of free trade in the light of history, is scandalous and infamous. The average rate of duty on all imported articles, taken together, is forty-seven per cent, and the reduction proposed by the Mills bill brings the average down to forty per cent., a reduction of the war taxes, after all the clamor of only seven per cent. Seven per cent! Why, in 1870 Mr. Allison, then an able leader of his party, as he is now, advocated a reduction of twenty per cent.

In the same year that Allison spoke General Grant, then president, was so radical a revenue reformer that in his annual message to congress he declared he saw no reason why in a few short years the national tax gatherer might not disappear almost entirely from the door of the citizen; and then he proceeded to show how such a reduction could be attained "by a wise adjustment of the tariff," taxing only known luxuries and by maintaining the "tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco in all its forms." The democratic party and Grover Cleveland around whom we will stand and stay, have not yet gone half as far in the pathway of war tax reduction as Grant and Allison, and yet it is thought we can be beaten down by the base and venal beneficiaries of the tariff with their mendacious charge of free trade.

The worst enemies the manufacturing interests in this country can possibly have are those who advise them not to accept, and acquiesce cheerfully and gladly in, the extremely moderate and entirely harmless reductions made by the Mills bill. The slaveholders of the south once belonged to the class which composed the money power. They do not now. They once were monopolists of cheap, underpaid labor; they are so no longer. They were not satisfied for anyone but themselves to pass upon their rights and their pretensions. Their rights under the fugitive slave law, and in the territories, were pressed—arrogantly pressed—to a point where the sword was drawn and millions of men took the field. Then the section which had everything in possession, and consequently everything to lose and nothing to gain, lost its entire substance in a struggle for a shadow—a theory. The most bitter and implacable supporters of slavery and of its extension thirty years ago, were, in fact, the most successful and efficient abolitionists of the nineteenth century. They struck too far, and their blows came back to destroy them. And so it will be with the purse proud, insolent, blind and misled tax eater of the present day. Injustice—rank and flagrant injustice when persisted in—begets not only opposition, but keen resentment, and I am not much mistaken if within the few years the manufacturer of the north will not be cited by the historian as a counterpart of the southern slave holder in his extreme tenacity to his own interests and his still greater blindness to the equities, the justice, the moralities, and the public opinion of everybody else beside. If free trade is approaching this country it is not because of the president's great, brave, and honest message last December nor because of the Mills bill just passed the house, but because of the dishonest efforts of the manufacturing monopolies themselves to hold on to the last penny of the war taxes nearly a quarter of a century after the occasion for them has passed away.

The liver and kidneys must be kept in good condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good remedy for regulating these organs.

In that portion of Ohio adjoining Indiana, a secret society, styled the "Black Caps," is organized to suppress the surreptitious sale of liquor where it is prohibited under the local option law. They have threatened to flog John Brewer, of Paulding, for the alleged offense.

She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

409 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87. The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. One druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. Mrs. Wm. Mathis.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. Simmons, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. Davis, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barrington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

Peck's Improved Patent Cushioned Tubular Ear Drums Restore the Hearing in all cases where the auditory nerve is not paralyzed. Successful after all other remedies have failed. Invisible, comfortable, always in position. Music, conversation, whispers heard distinctly. Sold only by F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. New York. Write or call for illustrated Book of Proofs FREE.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest School of Engineering in the United States. Next term begins Sept. 19. The Register for 1888 contains list of graduates for 64 years, with their positions; also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, etc. Candidates living at a distance may be examined at their homes. Address, DAVID M. GREENE, Director.

Write to CLARK'S Business College, ERIE, PA., or College of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y., for circulars. The best and cheapest schools in America. Graduates assisted to positions. CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.

Cut this out. You may never see it again.

Aut 16

WEAK MEN!

[illegible] Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

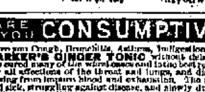
DYSPEPTICS REJOICE

In the Speedy Relief OBTAINED BY USING Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., and Druggists everywhere.

E. F. Sites,

DENTIST.



No. 74 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Opposite Aveline House, Over Mordhurst's Drug Store. july18dwly.

T. H. McCormick, M. D.

Calls left at Thieme & Gross' Drug Store will receive prompt attention.

Office No. 98 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND. Telephone 185.

Office hours: 9 to 12a. m., 1 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. infrwdwly.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion! Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists.

Dr. T. J. DILLS

No. 40 West Berry Street,

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a. m. 1:30 to 4 p. m.

Is the Baby

a constant joy, or are you days and nights filled with sleeplessness and anxiety? Feed on

RIDGE'S FOOD,

children are well and happy. Woolrich & Co on label.

Frank B. Kendrick,

ARCHITECT,

No. 188 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND. 204

Plump and Rosy Babies

"Had it not been for Lactated Food our little baby must have died. She has been using it for three months, and is a plump, healthy, rosy cheeked baby." - Mrs. Nellie Leppin, Nokomis, Ind.

Sleep All Night, Happy All Day

"We tried other foods, but finding none to agree with our little girl we used your Lactated Food. She began at once to gain flesh, and improved in health. To-day she is as bright, lively, and hearty as any child can be, sleeping twelve hours at a stretch, and waking up laughing every morning." - Mrs. E. Travis, 12½ Sussex St., Toronto, Ont.

Cutting Teeth Easily

"Lactated Food is an excellent food for teething children. My baby is using it, and is cutting her teeth this hot weather without any trouble." - Mrs. Minnie D. Brand, Lambs, Mo.

Saved from Cholera Infantum

"Our baby had Cholera Infantum, and until we tried Lactated Food, we could find nothing to stay on its stomach. It retained your Food without any trouble, and soon recovered." - Mrs. E. W. Logan, West Eastern, Pa.

THE RESULT OF USING

LACTATED FOOD.

Most Nourishing and Economical of Foods. 150 Meals for an Infant for $1. Easily prepared. At Druggists—25 cts. 50cts., $1.

☞ A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free on application. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

HEYWOOD TRADE MARK SHOE NO SHODDY HERE

For 25 years the name Heywood on a boot or shoe has been a guarantee of its honesty in material and workmanship. The Heywood Shoe is the best wearing and most comfortable shoe made for men's wear. They will suit you so well that you will insist upon having them afterward. The next time you buy a pair of shoes ask to see the Heywood.

HEYWOOD BOOT AND SHOE CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

For Sale by SCHIEFER & DAVENPORT.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A situation as a bookkeeper or clerk, with the best of reference. Address, A. F. Ness, Huntington, Ind. 4-2t

INSURANCE Against
Tornados,
Cyclones and
Wind Storms in the following companies:
Phenix, Brooklyn.
Home, New York.
Niagara, New York.
Springfield, Mass.
One year 50c. per 100.
Three years $1.00 per 100.
Five years $1.50 per 100.
LUMBARD'S AGENCY,
July14-2m 38 Calhoun Street.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF WILLIAM Reynolds, an orphan boy, age about 19. Adopted from the Chicago Home of the Friendless in 1880. Any one having knowledge of his whereabouts will confer a great favor on his sister, Lizzie, by addressing Mrs. S. G. Cleveland, City Missionary, care of Y. M. C. A., Chicago, Ill. 30-tf

WANTED.—A front room in private residence, furnished or unfurnished, within two or three squares of Aveline house. Address, B, care of Aveline house.

WANTED—By a large eastern manufacturer, a salesman well acquainted with the retail grocers of Fort Wayne and surrounding country, to sell a staple article on salary or commission. Travelling expenses will be paid. Man under 30 years of age, and single, preferred. Address, giving references, W. G. G. Sentinel office, Fort Wayne. July-30-1m

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, (ONE OUT of employment) to begin on moderate salary and work himself up, representing in his own locality, an old established house. References exchanged.
Gay's Manufacturing House, 38 Reade St., N. Y.

WE wish to employ a few salesmen, on salary to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade of all the leading cities and towns. We are the largest manufacturers of our line in the country. Send two cents in stamps for full particulars. No postals answered. Centennial M'f'g Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. LUELLA M. DERRYSHIRE—Southwest corner Broadway and Jefferson. Diseases of women and children. Office hours from 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Telephone No. 9. 12-tf

MARY A. WHERY, M. D., Office and Residence No. 26 Madison street. Special attention given to ladies. May 24-tf.

LOST.

LOST.—A willow splasher to baby buggy Finder will confer a favor by reporting to this office. 6-tf.

A. HATTERSLEY & SO[NS]

PLUMBERS

Steam and Gas Fitt[e]rs.

—DEALERS IN—

GAS FIXTURS

Main Street, East of Clinton
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Brass Work Iron and Lead Pipe

Lift and Force Pumps,

[...]ead, Bath Tubs, Wash Bowls Rubber Hose, etc.

Old gas fixtures refilled, bronzed and made equal to new.

Army Horses for Uncle Sam.

The inspection is done by a board of three or six officers. One by one the horses are led up for inspection. An examination is first made of the horse's eyes, teeth, limbs, and body. His actions under examination are likewise taken note of. He is then saddled and mounted in the presence of the board. He must yield to the bridle and bit easily. Then he is walked 100 yards and return, after which he is started off on a fierce gallop. Returning to the inspectors he is unsaddled and a final inspection is made. If this second examination does not reveal any physical imperfections he is pronounced accepted and is branded with the national trade mark, U. S., on the left shoulder.

Being accepted the equine is turned over to the care of the Assistant Quartermaster, who, as soon as he receives all the horses contracted for, distributes them through the department. Often special purchases of horses are made. This occurs when a large lot of horses are missing in one troop, and it is impossible to wait until the end of the quarter. Not infrequently the ravages of glanders or other diseases peculiar to the horse, or a raid of Indians on the corral at a frontier post, are responsible for the depletion of the "mounts" of a cavalry troop. In the distribution of the horses care is exercised in regard to color. As near as possible, black horses are kept in one troop, bay horses in another, and so on. While it perhaps would not strike any one very forcibly as a bad arrangement to see a captain riding at the head of a black horse company on a white steed, yet it would form an ill-advised combination to see several troopers on white horses sprinkled through the company.

The enlisted cavalrymen are supplied with mounts at the expense of the government, but officers are required to purchase their horses. When the horses reach the company for which they were purchased, the officers are entitled to the privilege of selecting one or two as each desires, and paying the Assistant Quartermaster for the actual cost of the horse or horses taken. One troop of each regiment is compelled to take the leavings, as far as color is concerned. This troop when mounted is not a bad imitation of a rainbow, on account of the diversity of hues.

The owners of horses name them with a sort of acrostical reference to their company's title. Thus the names of all horses in Company A. begin with that letter. The horses are well cared for in stables which are kept clean and neat. The name of each trooper is placed on his horse's manger, right above the name of the horse. No private is allowed to take his steed from the stable, unless it is in the line of duty, without securing a permit from the commanding officer.

Style in the Rural Districts.

Rural communities are not used to the pomp and splendor that attach to the household arrangements of the wealthy, and the passage of a coach whose driver wears brass buttons, a high hat, yellow tipped boots, and a footman to match, drawn by horses in gold harness, through a back country district always causes the farmer and his hired man to drop their agricultural implements and gaze in admiration or contempt on such an undemocratic display. A lady on horseback always has the same effect on the rural mind. A few years ago a wealthy family took up their summer residence in a region not accustomed to display. The lady of the house was an enthusiastic horseback rider and somewhat "English, you know," in her ideas. Soon after arriving she transformed a farm hand of prepossessing appearance into a groom, whose business it was to attend her on her daily rides about the country. She was a furious rider and the groom was instructed to keep a proper distance in the rear. This spectacle of a lady flying along a country road, closely pursued by the groom, resembled a race, and astonished and delighted the farm hands along the route, who enjoyed what they considered the racing exceedingly. One day while passing along the road, her horse making his best time, her groom close in the rear, she was very much mortified to hear a son of Erin call out to the groom as they went flying past: "Go it, Pat. Yez'll bate her yit. Ah, Patsy's the bye that yez can't make way wid."—*Albany Journal.*

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

Excursionists holding tickets to Niagara Falls via Nickel Plate, on excursion of August 18th, will be permitted to visit Chautauqua Lake free of charge.

The Ugly Straw Hat.

"When will a handsome straw hat ever be made? was the question put to a Fulton street hatter yesterday.

"What shape would suit you?" said the hatter.

"That is not the question," said the reporter. "I'm not expected to furnish designs, but to criticise them in my——"

"Excuse me," said the hatter. "Straw hats are made, or have been, in almost every conceivable style and shape. If any of these shapes had suited the public they would continue in favor, but what suits one person doesn't suit another. New York is rather peculiar in respect to straw hats. In other cities there will generally be prevailing styles every season, but in New York everybody seems to want a different kind, and it is purely a matter of luck with the hatter whether he can strike the public fancy."

"What will be the style this summer?"

"It is impossible to say, as I just explained, but a sort of derby-shaped hat with a half flat top and a nearly flat brim will be introduced. I think it will have a go, but that is a mere guess. The trouble is that the season is so short there is no time to wait and see what is going to be liked, for it takes some four weeks after you give your order to get your stock in."

"What kind of summer hats are liked best?"

"The Mackinaw straw is by all odds the best. Nobody wears a Panama hat now. They are the hottest hats you can put on. They will hold water. What made them favorites at one time was that they were expensive and durable. The Manilla hat is a favorite with some. It is light and cool and is made in any shape. There was a Manilla hat with a very broad brim worn a few years ago that was very pretty, but New Yorkers will not wear broad brims now. Then the lawn tennis hat of white felt is a favorite for traveling and for seaside hotel wear. It is better and prettier than a cap for traveling and goes just as well into the pocket. The helmet hat, which was copied from the cork helmet of India, never had much of a go here. It was too clumsy and big."

"What other kinds of straw are there besides the Mackinaw?"

"Oh, several. There are the English splits and the English Dunstables. Some of these are so fine that it takes as much as sixty yards of braid to make a hat. Then there are the Milan braid from Italy and the Canton braid from China, but the Mackinaw is the best."—*New York Mail and Express.*

Cheap Excursion to Niagara Falls by the Wabash.

The promised cheap excursion to Niagara Falls over the Wabash railway, will leave by special train, Tuesday, August 14, via Toledo and the Michigan Central railroad. The round trip rate from Fort Wayne will be only $5.00. Tickets will be good going on special train of August 14th, to return at any time within five days after day of sale. A special train will also be run, leaving Niagara Falls at 9 p. m. on August 16th. Ample time is thus afforded, with privilege of returning at any time within the five days limit. The splendid train service of the Wabash will make the trip one of continuous enjoyment. Information as to time of the special train, sleeping car accommodations, etc., can be obtained of any ticket agent of the Wabash, or by addressing H. K. Gregory, Trav. Pass. and Excur. Agent, Danville, Ill., or R. G. Thompson, P. and T. A. 24-tf

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties having Flannel Shirts, Coats, Pants, Vests or suitings of any description to wash cannot do better than to patronize Troy Steam Laundry. All this class of washing is done with condensed water, perfectly pure and soft, and we guarantee as little fulling or shrinking as is possible to woolen garments, done at home or elsewhere. Wagon will answer telephone No. 160.

Very truly, F. L. Jones & Co. 4-3t

POLITICAL.

Congressional Convention.

The democratic congressional convention for the Twelfth district will be held at Kendallville, Ind., on Thursday, August 9, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Indiana.

In the convention Allen county will be entitled to 44 votes; DeKalb county, 14 votes; Lagrange county, 7 votes; Noble county, 14 votes; Steuben county, 7 votes, and Whitley county, 19 votes.

GEORGE W. LOAG,
Chairman Twelfth District Congressional Committee.

For Sale.

The J. M. Coombs' farm, five miles north of the city, on the gravel road and St. Joe river, consisting of 100 acres, twenty-five acres in timber, balance drained and all under drained. Improvements consist of handsome new cottage farm house, two barns, two lakes and variety of fruit.

Will be sold cheap and on long time.

S. C. LUMBARD, Agent,
18-tf 38 Calhoun Street.

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mar-17-1y

Excelsior Spring Water is brought from Saratoga in block-tin lined barrels and sold on draught in its natural condition at Mordhurst's drug store, 74 Calhoun street. d&wlyr



Friends, Washerwomen, Housekeepers,
Lend me your ears, and hear me for my cause.
The Soap I come to speak about is the Great Santa Claus.
'Tis good for every purpose,
For which a soap is needed,
And joy will bring to every one
Who has wise counsel heeded
And spent a nickel, just to prove
What wonders it will do,
To lighten labor, save expense
And make things bright and new.

Extract from Prof. Soap'em's lecture on "The Moral Influence of Soap."

SANTA CLAUS SOAP is the best in the market for washing, scouring, cleaning scrubbing, &c. For sale by all grocers at 5c. a cake.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

Coal! Wood! Coal!

Now is the time to lay in your winter supply of coal and wood, which can be had at lowest figures from THE OLDEST COAL HOUSE IN THE CITY. Hard and Soft Coal, Cannel Coal, Kindlings, etc. Anthracite "Loyal Sock" a specialty for grates; burns without smoke and burns to a white ash. Try it.

WILDING & SON.
Office, 198 Calhoun Street.

Attention, Republicans!

The Wabash railway will sell tickets to Indianapolis on the occasion of the state republican convention, August 7 and 8, good to return until August 9, at the extremely low rate of $2.00 for the round trip. 2-6t

M. L. ALBRECHT



CORNER OF MAIN AND BARR STREET.

ONLY THE BEST.

GOTTLIEB -:- HELLER

OF THE POPULAR

SOUTH - SIDE - MARKET!

Has built up a splendid trade by selecting

ONLY THE CHOICEST MEATS

Fresh and Salt Meats, Hams, Sausage, Etc., at both establishments,

366 Calhoun & 117 Wallace Sts.

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS [...]

A KIND WORD

—TO—

All -:- Interested!

If you want any plumbing,

If you want it done well,

If you want it done reasonable,

If you want it done by practical men,

call on

MADDEN & COX,

Next Door the Y. M. C. A. Building.

TELEPHONE NO. 289.

They will gladly give you an estimate

Arrival and Departure of Trains

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Under Schedule in Effect June 10, 1888.

Trains leave the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago station at Fort Wayne as follows:

(STANDARD TIME.)

EASTBOUND—For Pittsburg, Baltimore Washington, Philadelphia and New York, 5:30 a. m., †12:35 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *9:00 p. m. Crestline Accommodation, †7:30 a. m.

WESTBOUND—For Chicago. *5:00 a. m., †12:45 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *1:30 a. m. Chicago accommodation leaves at †6:30 a. m. For Plymouth, †1:00 p. m.

*Daily.
†Daily, except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

[Fort Wayne Division.

FROM NORTH.		GOING NORTH
10 30 am—Ar—Cincinnati Ex.....—Lv.		
	Detroit Ex...... "	4 40 pm
3 40 pm "	Detroit Ex...... "	11 50 am
5 50 pm "	Way Freight.... "	6 40 am

All trains daily except Sunday.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R.

GOING EAST.		GOING WEST
Lv. 2 00 pm	Express	Lv. 2 50 pm
Lv. 5 10 am	Accommodation.	Lv. 5 45 pm

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

Time Table for Fort Wayne, in Effect July, 1888.

GOING NORTH.

For Grand Rapids and North......Lv.	5:30 am
" " " ...... "	8:05 am
For Grand Rapids...................... "	3:10 pm
From Grand Rapids....................Ar.	6:30 pm
From Portland.......................... "	7:45 am

GOING SOUTH.

For Richmond and Cincinnati....Lv.	5:35 am
" " "	1:00 pm
" " "	11:30 pm
From " Ar.	6:35 pm
For Portland.............................Lv	6:45 pm

Trains daily except Sunday.

FT. WAYNE, CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE AND WHITE WATER R. R.

The direct line to and from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE TIME TABLE.

Going South.	Arrives.
5 30 am—Ft Wayne Accommodation—	10 00 am
10 40 am—Cin. & Lo'v'le. Mail & Ex—	4 10 pm
5 00 pm—Indianapolis Express.........—	10 00 pm

WABASH RAILWAY.

MAY 13, 1888.

GOING WEST	Depart
Pacific Express, daily..........	6 40 a m
Kansas City ex, daily ex'pt Sunday	1 50 p m
Fast Mail, daily..........	3 17 p m
Lafayette accom..........	3 30 p m
Fort Wayne accom..........	10 20 a m

GOING EAST	Depart
New York Express, daily..........	5 05 a m
Cannon Ball, except Sunday..........	1 50 p m
Limited Express, daily..........	4 35 p m
Toledo accom..........	3 30 p m

Fort Wayne accom arrives 10 50 p m
Lafayette accom arrives 11 00 a m

INDIANAPOLIS TIMECARD.

Lv Ft Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
5 00 a m..........	10 30 a m
10 30 a m..........	3 30 p m
1 50 p m..........	6 20 p m
Lv Indianapolis	**Ar Ft Wayne**
7 15 a m..........	1 40 p m
1 10 p m..........	6 10 p m
7 00 p m..........	6 00 a m

Through New York Palace Sleeping Cars, dining car and new free chair cars on fast mail and New York Express. Free chair cars, dining car and New York and Boston sleeping car on Pacific and Limited express.

Kansas City Express and Cannon Ball has now reclining chair cars for Kansas City free

WILLIAM ALTEKRUSE,

EAGLE -:- GROCERY

346 South Calhoun St.

FANCY GROCERIES & LUNCH COUNTER

An entirely new stock of fine groceries and eatables. Give us a call. 26-1m

DR. JAMES M. DINNEN,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, 76 Calhoun Street.
Residence, [...] West Wayne street.

The Newspaper Revolution.

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.

"The era of cumbrous blanket-sheets seems coming to an end, and newspapers like the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a good volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some other employment for their time than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets that give the news systematically and amply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the news he could and print it. Intelligence was transmitted slowly; many occurrences of interest were never heard of beyond their immediate locality; ocean mails were long in transit, and the overthrow of an European dynasty was not known here until long after the event. Suddenly there came a change. The railroad and the telegraph superseded old methods, and the newspaper was literally flooded with news. The death of a petty ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a Presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, the outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had been burden in Texas, all were hurried over the wires into the newspaper offices, and there being no idea of discrimination, all were printed. Thus originated the "blanket sheet." The publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the most enterprising; the biggest paper was the best; it was a period of bigness. But after a time the very excess of the evil brought the remedy, and there began an era of discrimination, during which arose such journals as the *New York Sun* and THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS. That the public appreciated the new departure is best evidenced in the fact that the *Sun* reached a circulation of 150,000 a day, and THE DAILY NEWS 175,000. The wonderful and constantly growing popularity of the condensed, low-priced papers has so far brought the cumbrous and high-priced blanket-sheets to their senses, that they have now somewhat reformed both as to size and price, but they are still too far removed from the true ideal of American journalism to meet the needs of the great majority.

In the west THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, and it now enjoys the results of its twelve years of pioneer work in a daily circulation averaging over three times that of any of its contemporaries, and considerably more than the circulations of all other Chicago dailies combined. It is hardly necessary to say that such a circulation could not be attained, much less maintained, except by a paper of high grade of excellence, as well as one sold at a popular price. To win such recognition the cheap paper must be *as good a newspaper* as the best of of its higher-priced competitors. And this THE DAILY NEWS certainly is. It is a member of the Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago which possesses a franchise which secures to it both the day and night dispatches of the Association. In the general field of news-gathering it represents in the highest degree the progressive enterprise of American journalism: as a *news*-paper it challenges comparison with any in the land. In its editorial columns THE DAILY NEWS speaks from the standpoint of the independent newspaper, and thereby escapes the temptation of impairing honest and honorable influence by condoning or defending the questionable under the pressure of party allegiance. It is not an organ, neither is it a neutral in questions of principle. It has the courage of its convictions. The organ of no party, sect or interest, it voices the united demand of all those better elements of society in behalf of purity, honesty and decency in all the relations of life. By just so much as it thus commends itself to the regard of the truly "best people" of the community does it voluntarily renounce any community of interest with all others.

So conspicuous a success must have its imitators, and THE DAILY NEWS has the endorsement such imitation always bestows. However as it is the only one-cent paper in Chicago or the West which is a member of the Associated Press—all other Chicago Associated Press papers cost 3 cents—all imitation must continue, so far as *news giving value* is concerned, to be but imitation. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS is "the original," "the best."

Sold by all newsdealers at ONE CENT per copy, six cents per week. Mailed, postage paid, for $3.00 per year, or 25 cents per month. Every farmer can now have his daily paper at little more than the cost of the old time weekly. Address

VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher THE DAILY NEWS, Chicago

MAGNOLIA BALM [...]ishes Redness, Roughness Pimples [...] Face, Neck Arms & Hands!

MAGNOLIA BALM is instantly applied to Face, Neck, Arms and Hands. Removes Tan, Sunburn & Freckles!

MAGNOLIA BALM, overcomes Sallowness, Blotches, And gives a Smooth, Soft, Youthful and Pliable Skin!

MAGNOLIA BALM gives a Ravishingly Beautiful Skin. Readily used and can't be detected. One trial convinces!

MAGNOLIA BALM Take HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM with you to the Seaside, Mountains & Rural Resorts!

MAGNOLIA BALM—HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM is not a Paint, Powder or Rouge, but a Refreshing Liquid!

Root & Company.

For -:- Men.

Another big lot of those popular

Night Shirts at 68c.

Made of Utica Nonpareil Muslin; as nicely made as those we sell for $1 and $1.25, the difference being in the trimmings only.

The Percale Shirts

Sold for $1, reduced to 75c; sold for $1.25, reduced to 98.

Men's Gauze Underwear,

25c, 30c, 40c and 50c.

Flannel Dress Shirts

In a variety of plaids and stripes.

Fine Dress Shirts!

With Pique and Plete Bosoms.

A few, a very few of those Half Hose left at 25c, but they are good.

ONYX

Black Half Hose, perfectly fast, warranted fast.

Root & Company

Breakers of Sad News.

It is said that some of the chief railroads in the country employ special persons to inform the bereaved family when an employe has been killed. Considering that every year a small army of men meet their death on the track the statement is not incredible, the old railroad man at Reading who has discharged this painful office gives the following among other experiences:

"It was only a few days ago that I went to a home and found the wife chatting and laughing with a neighbor's wife while she was at work among her rose bushes and flowers. She hadn't been married long. I first asked whether her husband was at home. She stared at me, became white as a piece of chalk, then shrieked and fell among the pinks. I helped to carry her in the house.

"'He's dead; my husband is dead. I know he has been killed.'

"'Who told you?' I asked, when she revived.

"'No one. I only thought so. Is it true?'

"It was easy then to finish my errand.

"I once called on a woman to tell her her husband had been killed by striking against an over-head bridge. This was three years ago, near Philadelphia. The wife curled up her lip and replied:

"'If he's been killed, Heaven has revenged me. He abused me long enough. He'll abuse no more women now.'

"That was the easiest job in my line I ever had. Five minutes later the woman was in hysterics and tears.—*Boston Post.*

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

WE HAVE

SOLD HUNDREDS

OF OUR FINE

SUMMER

Coats and Vests!

Since our announcement of a

25 Per Cent. Discount

One these seasonable goods last Tuesday.

$8 Coats and Vests	$4.50
$5 Coats and Vests	3.75
$4 Coats and Vests	3.00

Come at once and secure the best selection.

Sam, Pete & Max.

LOCAL NEWS.

The eighty-eight regiment reunion occurs at Fort Wayne, Aug. 29.

Chas. Cherry has resigned as first lieutenant of the Zollinger battery.

Geo. Collins, a Mexican veteran of this city, has been granted a pension.

Miss Anna Stienbrunner, of Williams street, is visiting friends at Indianapolis.

Mrs. August Koenig, of Huntington, visited friends in this city, over Sunday.

Dr. Chambers amputated the finger of a boy named Seisenly last Saturday.

Northern Indiana and southern Michigan pioneers picnic occurs at Simonton, Aug. 8.

Dr. I. H. McCormick was called to Antwerp, Ohio, to-day on professional business.

Rev. Dr. Barns, of the Wayne street M. E. church, returned from Petoskey Saturday.

Misses Lizzie and Maude Whittier are at Bluffton spending a few weeks with friends.

Miss Anna Daniels, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of Mrs. E. B. Radabaugh, a Huntington.

Mrs. Anna Hoadly, of Fort Wayne, is the guest of Mrs. E. B. Radabaugh, of Huntington.

Prof. H. B. Woolsey sang a finely rendered solo at the evening service of the Wayne street M. E. church yesterday.

Miss Minnie Reidy, daughter of Engineer Reidy, of the Pittsburg road, is visiting friends at Chicago and Chesterton.

Mrs. Warren Gifford went to Montpelier Saturday in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of her sister.

Mr. J. H. Wilder went to Petoskey Saturday night to spend a few days with his family, who are camping at that resort.

Mr. and Mrs. Freese, parents of August and Wm. Freese, the grocers, left to-day for Germany to reside. They came to this country a year ago.

The Huntington *Herald* says: "Miss Julia Millenbaugh, a niece of Frank Millenbaugh, the tonsorial artist, went to Fort Wayne to-day and will remain there with her aunt, Mrs. Wagner."

Mr. C. H. Newton, while at Denver, Col., met Mr. Gust Friend, a former Fort Wayne boy, who is a prosperous cigar manufacturer out there. Mr. Friend went west for his health and enjoys it.

A little handful of cut meal stirred in each bucket of water would not injure the quality or taste of the water, while it would be an almost absolute protection against the ill effects from over-drinking ice water. Try it in the shops and factories.

Prof. John S. Van Cleve and wife, of Cincinnati, are in the city, the guests of the professor's piano pupil, Miss Alice Von Swearingen. During their visit in the city they would be glad to make the acquaintance of all lovers of music, instrumental and vocal.

The Wabash railroad will furnish extra accommodations to-morrow morning on their fast train leaving here for Indianapolis. This train will arrive at Indianapolis at 10:30 the same morning. Fare for round trip tickets, good to return until Aug. 9, only $2.

Rev. Samuel Wagenhals, of Trinity Lutheran church, received a telegram yesterday from Mrs. Wagenhals, dated at Preston, Pa., saying that their son was seriously ill. Rev. Mr. Wagenhals accompanied by Miss Maggie Hamilton, left last evening for the sick child's bedside.

The electric light draws many rare as well as beautiful insects to an entomologist. Some of these are of foreign origin, the germs being conveyed to this country in clothes and other articles of shipment. This accounts for the presence of many of the rare insects present here. They fly about at night time and attracted by the light fly against the electric lights, are overcome by the heat and then become the prey of the bug hunter. The large bugs found so commonly on the streets, resembling a beetle, are found only in swamps and fly about in the night time. They, too, are attracted by the light with the usual results.

The Business Men's Exchange will meet to-night.

The town clock observed the Sabbath and did not run yesterday.

The work of sinking the Abbott gas well deeper is in progress.

Mr. A. Geisman is canvassing Iowa in the interest of his book business.

The county commissioners are in session, setting with the township trustees.

John Gilbert has sold to Frank Wiegand lot 189, E. Hanna's addition, for $525.

A handsome Grave elevator has been placed in Root & Co.'s great dry goods house.

John Geo. Guthermuth left yesterday for Baltimore. He will go thence to Germany.

Charles McQuiston sues James A. Fanning, et al., for $700. Randall & Vesey are attorneys.

Judge Robert Lowry has been suffering from a painful injury to his left foot for some days past.

Archie P. Wolford, has returned from Chicago and taken a position at the Fort Wayne organ factory.

Wm. A. Schwarzkopf, who lately represented the Prudential Life Insurance company, has left the city.

A. C. Trentman sues Fred Schoerpf for $300 and asks an attachment. W. G. Colerick is counsel for the claimant.

Ira, youngest son of William Cherry, of East Lewis street, is lying very low and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Thomas Waters, of Jamestown, N. Y., was taken ill at the Aveline house and sent to St. Joseph hospital this morning by Dr. H. S. Myers.

Mr. S. M. Foster has taken a permit from City Clerk Rockhill to erect a two story frame factory on lots 4 and 5, county addition, to cost $6,000.

John W. Anderson, John Smith, Pat Sheedy and Geo. Martin were fined for drunkenness by the mayor this morning. Mr. Anderson paid. The others went to jail.

John McGowan, the well known bottler maker at the Pittsburg shops, is looking for a house to rent and this looks, so the boys say, as if he intended to commit matrimony.

The dairyman's association, composed of over two thirds of the milk venders of this, Saturday decided that after September 1st all business will be transacted on a strictly cash basis.

Water takers on Calhoun street will be deprived of their supply from 9 to 6 o'clock this afternoon in order to permit workmen to make connections for an elevator service at Root & Co.'s store.

Mr. Geo. McKinnie is at home from attendance on the funeral of his uncle, the late Alex McKinnie. Mr. McKinnie accompanied his mother to Pittsburg, after the funeral at Youngstown, Ohio.

County Treasurer Mowrer has asked the commissioners to purchase a new safe for his office. The old one is not adequate in any particular and the commissioners will do well to supply a safty vault.

Mr. P. S. O'Rourke and Dr. Karl E. Wheelock addressed a monster democratic meeting at Huntertown Saturday night. The gallant democrats out that way are thoroughly alive to the importance of the campaign.

In the contest for the championship, in a series of games of croquet, between W. E. Hunter and Mrs. Mollie Morrison and J. H. Sloan and Mrs. Josie Harding, the latter were the victors, while ice cream was duly served by the former.

Mr. J. M. Coombs brought from Europe an elegant gift in the shape of a barber's kit, for his friend, Mr. Charley Ehrman. The razors are encased in ivory, engraved and mounted. Mr. Ehrman is too proud of his gift to describe his feeling.

An anonymous liar and blackguard seeks to question Hon. J. M. Barrett's democracy in the *Gazette*. It is beyond the reach of any sneaking assassin to do that, however, and Mr. Barrett stands away above such criticism. The *Gazette* will kindly mail this to its correspondent.

Miss Elisa Neatel, of Oreighton avenue, is at present in Baltimore, M. D., the guest of G. W. Rife, business manager of Kernan's Baltimore and Washington theatres. Next week she will visit Washington and be the guest of C. A. Ellinger, of the United States treasury department, and son of the late Col. W. Ellinger.

A handsome young minister arrived in the city this morning and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Fulton, of West Berry street. He will write his birthday August 6th, 1888," and may in the years to come fill his father's place as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church. It is the first child to put in an appearance at the beloved pastor's home and the parents are, of course, receiving congratulations over the event.

The Typographical Union yesterday postponed the proposed increased scale of prices and they will not go into effect to-day, as anticipated. THE SENTINEL stands ready to grant the increase, but the *Gazette, News, Journal* and Newspaper Union, although equally able to pay better wages to its men, protest against the increase. The Union sent C. A. Bookwalter as a delegate to the forthcoming Trades and Labor assembly at Indianapolis, but instructed him to avoid anything like politics in its deliberations and withdraw if this comes up.

Last Friday evening, at her home No. 108 Lafayette street, Miss Mary Kemp pleasantly entertained friends in honor of her guest, Miss Dora Sites, of Peru. The following ladies and gentlemen were in attendance: Misses Susie Toomey, Emma Voirol, Carrie Kinde, Clara Greer, Teresse Noll, Mary Raab, Mary Maguire, L. Hines, Laura Scarr, L. Koch, Dora Sites, Maud Wilkinson, and Messrs. Ed. Schulo, Ed. Lennon, J. Voirol, Cy Lose, Dan Rench, LaMaster Schuman and Ed. Raab. Dainty refreshments were served and a most enjoyable time had by all.

RUMORS OF THE RAIL.

The Week Opens With a Dull Budget of News Gleaned from the Railroads and Manufactories.

The Nickel Plate employes had a picnic at Stoney Island last Saturday.

The Wabash took a large number of enthusiastic republicans to Indianapolis to-day.

Joe Dwenger, of the Bass works, has gone to Coney Island on a vacation of a few days.

Wilson Clark, master of transportation on the Pittsburg, went to Indianapolis this morning.

Ed. Baldwin, formerly night clerk at the police station, has taken a position at the Pittsburg freight office.

Those attending the convention at Indianapolis next week, will have the privilege of low rates until Thursday.

James Trythall, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, returned to work this morning after having been ill for several days.

J. V. Maher, stenographer in the office of Supt. C. D. Gorham, of the Nickel Plate, is in Pennsylvania enjoying a vacation.

The Citizens' Street Railway company are daily awaiting the arrival of new iron for the completion of their new lines.

The Muncie is taking a number of passengers to Indianapolis during the republican state convention at that place.

A number of the men in the Pittsburg car shops will support Mr. James Feibler, the undertaker, for auditor, two years hence.

Ernest Kothe, of the Bass foundry moulding rooms, has returned to work after having been on the sick list for several days.

John T. Wiehman, a machinist at the Bass foundry and machine works, has been in the country for a few days enjoying a vacation.

Several men in the blacksmith department of the Bass works were compelled to quit work Saturday on account of the excessive heat.

Theodore Wiehman, has resigned his position at the Anthony Wayne Manufacturing company and returned to the Bass foundry as a machinist.

Large steam heaters will be placed in the government building, probably, next week. They will be furnished by the Bass foundry and machine works.

John McClellan, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shops, who is suffering from the effects of a dental operation, has gone to Ohio on a few weeks' vacation.

Christ Doesler's base ball nine is making a good record. Last Saturday, they played a nine from Baker street and beat them by a score of thirty to nineteen.

At the coming fair of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. fair there will be booths of the Pennsylvania, Nickel Plate and Wabash companies and half a dozen manufactories.

The assembly is still taking a number of excursionists to Rome City. The assembly will close Thursday and after that excursions will be in order to that resort.

The Bass foundry blacksmith shops are preparing to place their new 4,500 pound steam hammer in position. The old one will be moved to another part of the department and the big new hammer will take its position.

W. H. Winget, engineer at the Pittsburg works, presides over the destinies of the new Corliss engine that has been recently placed in the machine department. Through his courtesy our reporter was shown the workings of the daisy machine this morning. Mr. Winget is one of the oldest employes of the works and a pleasant gentleman.

Hugh Bennigan, of the Bass moulding room, played quite a joke on himself the other evening. The cats in the neighborhood have been killing his young chickens for some time past and in order to rid himself of the pestilent felines, he set a trap for them Saturday evening. In the morning he went out to see how his plan worked and found the trap had caught one of his finest game roosters. Hugh is going to try some other plan to rid himself of the destroying and chicken-loving cats, and in the meantime the boys will watch his movements with interest.

Dr. Overholser's Reasons.

The *Methodist Advocate* is a religious paper of large circulation, published in this city by Rev. D. C. Woolpert. In a recent issue Rev. Dr. Mott had a lengthy communication entitled: "Why I Am Not a Third Party Prohibitionist." The last issue contains a reply by Dr. D. L. Overholser, which closes as follows:

I conclude by giving five reasons why I am not a republican:

1. Because the republican party has no longer any useful mission.

2. Because, for partisan gain, and contrary to the spirit of the gospel, it fosters the animosities and prejudices of the war period, thus obstructing the reign of universal peace and prosperity.

3. Because, by the sale just named, it becomes the greatest obstacle to the elevation of the colored race of the south.

4. Because, under the deceptive plea of protection, it burdens the people with excessive tariff taxation, thus injuring business, fostering monopolistic trusts and grievously increasing the cost of the necessaries of life.

5. Because, it not only is a pliant tool in the hands of the rum power, but by fair and foul means, prevents temperance men from attacking said power, at its only vulnerable point—the ballot box—and is thus the greatest obstacle in the way of the speedy triumph of prohibition over the most gigantic curse of the age.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is designed for those who need a medicine to purify their blood. No other preparation so well meets this want. It increases the appetite and rejuvenates the whole system. Its record, for forty years, is one of constant triumph over disease.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

Dr. Lloyd Discourses Upon Topics Suggested by the Death of Mr. E. G. Smedly—Other Sermons.

Rev. J. P. Lloyd delivered a discourse yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. rooms on topics suggested by the life and death of the late Mr. E. G. Smedly, whose sad suicide occurred last week in a hotel at Churubusco. The services were attended by the commercial men of this city in a body and were impressive and interesting.

The speaker referred to the life of the deceased and mentioned his many excellent traits of character, as a father, husband and friend, and in doing so paid a glowing tribute to his worth as a citizen and a member of the Protective Association of Travelers.

In commenting upon his death, he said that topics of interest were suggested for the consideration of the living, and in view of the exciting events of the week, they'll come home to the mind with a telling force. The first of these topics was the question: "Has a man a right to take his life in his own hands and end it at his will?" This question he answered with a decided negative.

God has given us life and He alone can take it. Men are not the judges of when their career upon this earth should be ended and he who took his life in his own hands and sent his soul to eternity without His bidding was guilty of a sin in the sight of the Lord.

The second question was: "Can a suicide be pardoned?" In discussing this question the reverend gentleman said he believed that a large majority of the suicides resulted from insanity in a more or less degree. It was contended that no man in his right mind would take his life, but he believed there were cases to which it was entirely so. If the suicide had come to his death by mental forces and circumstances over which he had no control and died a Christian, God's pardoning mercy he thought would be extended, but if the suicide was the deliberate act of a sane man, his soul went into the great beyond stained with sin and he suffered the punishment meted out to the ungodly.

Dr. Lloyd handled the question in an able and interesting manner and suggested many thoughts upon the subject that we would be glad to reproduce here if it were possible for us to do so. It was an eminent, practical, interesting discourse, and at its close he was followed by Rev. A. K. Zartman in a few eloquent words upon the subject in which he took the same position that had been followed by Dr. Lloyd.

Secretary Hays closed the meeting with an earnest speech and the large audience were dismissed.

REV. S. A. NORTHROP.

The pastor of the Baptist church, took for the text of his sermon yesterday morning the words uttered by Christ in his memorable sermon on the Mount, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven."

The central thought was that the Christian should not be satisfied with religion simply sufficient to carry him safely through this life and gain for him an entrance into heaven. He should lay up spiritual treasures for a future day and the eternal life beyond the grave.

Our duty was not done when we had acquired sufficient spiritual blessings for ourselves. We should lay them in store to distribute with a generous hand wherever they are most needed. The Christian should not live for himself alone. He should make life happy for others, distribute his spiritual stock of goods among his fellow men and do good with the blessings that God had enabled him to acquire. In doing this he would be richer and happier and better fitted for the enjoyment of Christian life throughout the ages of eternity.

REV. R. M. HARNISS, D. D.

The pastor of the Wayne street M. E. church returned from his vacation last week and appeared in his pulpit yesterday both at the morning and evening service. In the evening he preached a forcible sermon from the text: "Why stand ye here all the day idle."

It was an urgent appeal for activity both in Christian and worldly life. The speaker said this world could be divided into two great classes—the do-somethings and the do-nothings. There ought to be no place for the lazy man, however. In the world of busy activity no man has a right to be idle. Life has a place for every man and it is his duty to find where that place is and fill it with all the energies and abilities that God has given him.

The rich have a work to do as well as the poor, who are compelled to earn their living. The man of millions can find plenty for his idle hands to do and the invitation, "Go work in my vineyard," comes home to him with a telling force. The doctor enumerated the various ways in which the man of wealth could keep himself busy and in the course of his remarks got in some telling blows for religion and temperance.

"No candidate for office," he said, "who took his dram of liquor could receive his vote if he knew it. We have too many drunkards in official life. There are scores of them in congress today and the only way the nation can be purified is to keep them out of office and elect pure, honest, sober Christian men."

In discussing this phase of his subject, the doctor got in a good solid whack at Speaker Carlisle, who, he said, stands before the country to-day as a drunkard.

The doctor is an earnest and forcible prohibitionist and promises some interesting statistics and developments upon this subject in the near future. He is now at work upon a sermon entitled, "The Relation of Rum to Labor and Capital," which will undoubtedly be interesting.

For removing dandruff, Ayer's Hair Vigor has no equal. It restores faded and gray hair to its original color, stimulates the growth of the hair, and gives it a beautiful, glossy, and silken appearance.

For Sale.

Twenty-seven good head of Oregon horses consisting of well broke ponies suitably for hunting, can be seen at fair grounds for four days only.

To Accommodate

People who cannot trade during the day, and at the urgent request of many of our patrons, our store will be open evenings from and after Saturday evenings. August 4. Closed Sundays as usual.

C. O. D.

Three Stores

73, 75 AND 77 CALHOUN STREET.

The Congressional Convention.

The Twelfth district congressional convention will meet at Kendallville Thursday of this week. It promises to be the most exciting and eventful in the history of the district. THE SENTINEL will have a special representative on the spot to furnish full particulars.

Kendallville Convention.

Special train will leave the North side depot Thursday, Aug. 9th, at 8:35 a. m. for the democratic convention to be held at Kendallville. Fare for the round trip $1. Train will return immediately after the convention.

Choice Michigan Peaches.

Michigan peaches, basket, 30c.
Georgia Water Melons, 10c. and 15c. each.
Nutmeg Melons, 10c. each.
Choice Whortleberries quart, 8c.
Bartlet pears peck, 35c.

FRONT DOORS.

A Novel Scrap-Book.

"I am reminded," writes C. M. Skinner, in the *Book Buyer*, in speaking of extra illustrations, "that a scrap-book may be made a thing of beauty that will put to shame the rarest of editions *de luxe*. Only the practiced inlayer of plates should undertake its preparation in order to insure this result, but in its diversity of theme and sentiment, it has a more general interest than the biography or book of criticism that is the usual subject for pictorial enlargement. Travelers' scrap-books are especially entertaining. One young gentleman made a running record of his foreign tour in letters to 'his folks' that he sprinkled with pen sketches, and bound in a volume on his return. A wealthy gentleman in Brooklyn, who travels far and often, makes a pictorial record of each trip in a form of a book or books filled with photographs of places and things he has seen. His last journey among the effete despotisms is memorialized in three portly volumes, bound in crimson morocco, and containing in the order of their viewing, all the sights of moment visited in his journey. Another tourist reads a history of his European travels in letters to newspapers, and these letters have been clipped out, pasted in double columns on heavy paper, neatly bordered with black lines, and interspersed with 400 illustrations and addenda carefully inlaid, some of the smaller pictures serving as tail-pieces to the letters. The illustrations embrace photographs, photogravures, lithographs, wood-cuts, etchings, steel engravings, pen and pencil drawings, and represent distinguished people who were seen, and celebrated pictures in the museums as well as places of scenic and historic interest. Such curiosities as hotel bills, and theater programs are also included. The volume is a quarto, nearly as bulky as Webster's Dictionary."

We Still Continue

TO GIVE YOU

The -:- Choice

—OF ANY—

STRAW HAT!

IN OUR HOUSE FOR

ONE -:- DOLLAR!

All of our $3, $2.50 and $2 Straw Hats are included in this sale.

Your Choice for ... reet,

Sam, Pete ... 20s